The New-York Times.

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THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

Preparations for the Grant Ratification Meeting.

A Couple of Ulster County Reformers.

Progress of the Canvass in New-York State.

The Tammany Candidate's Opinion of Gen. Grant.

One of the Straws which is Breaking the "Organ's" Back.

The Republican Central Committee.

The Republican Central Committee met at Twenty-third-street and Broadway last evening. Hugh Gardner occupied the chair, and John O'Brien and William Drummond acted as Secretaries. It was resolved to hold a grand ratification meeting at Cooper Institute, Tuesday, July 23, and a committee of twenty-one members, one from each Assembly district, was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

The Ratification Committee then went into session, and various committees were appointed to attend to the different preparations for the mass-meeting.

The Greeleyites at the Gittelson Mansion.

The Tammany Republican "National" Committee issued oceans of ink and acres of foolscap yesterday, in their futile efforts to write down Grant. Old Chappaquaset, the Tammany pet, called in during the day, and had a pow-wow with Gen. Burbridge, of Kentucky, about some way to beat Grant. The two parts of wisdom coming to a solution of the whole.

Col. George W. Anderson, of Missouri, went to Mauch Chunk, N. J., where he spoke last night. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick leaves for Bangor, Monday, to blow Greeley's trumpet on the 19th of July next. The following individuals have been selected to speak for Greeley among the seas on the coast: Some of the bloody chasm in North Carolina: Carl Schurz, Senator Lyman Trumbull, Ex-Gov. Walker, West Virginia; Ex-Senator Doolittle, Col. Wm. Grosvenor, Ohio; Gen. S. F. Carey, Gen. G. W. Anderson, W. A. Saunders, colored, Maryland, and several others of no prominence.

The Tammany candidate spent the greater part of the day at the Lincoln Club, surrounded by men with grievances, whose lamentations were as heart-rending as those of Jeremiah. B. Gratz Brown is considered out of danger.

A Greeley Bolt on Long Island.

The Greenport *Republican Watchman*, and the Port Jefferson *Independent Press*, the most influential of the four Democratic newspapers published in Suffolk County, in this State, refuse to advocate the election of Greeley and Brown. The former is edited by Hon. Henry A. Reeves, of Port Jefferson, postmaster, and late member of Congress from the first district, and he writes:

"Without caring to indulge in useless reprimand, which would be silly, or to waste words in angry denunciation, which, however sharply provoked, might be undignified, we repeat that we believe Greeley to be the weakest and worst candidate who could have been presented for Democratic votes, and we never will support a Democrat to vote for him."

The editor of the *Press*, after denouncing the Baltimore Convention as a "packed body," and putting a number of tough conundrums relative to Greeley's recanting of his former beliefs, concludes the article as follows:

"We have opposed this shameful selling out of the Democracy to the best of our means and ability, and now the act has been consummated, we see no reason why we should turn squarely around and defend it."

Third Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club.

The Republicans of the Third District will hold a meeting at the Union Assembly Rooms, corner Grand and Elizabeth streets, this evening, at 8 o'clock. Hon. Charles S. Spencer, Hon. Hugh Gardner and other eminent speakers will address the meeting.

Ulster County "Heterodoxy."

Ulster County has a population by the last census of 84,000. There were 7,007 Republican votes cast for Secretary of State in the November election—the vote on the State ticket being considered in the county a strictly party one. A short time ago an address indorsing the Cincinnati Convention and the nomination of Greeley was circulated among the Republicans of the county. It was signed by thirty-six persons, and one of these, it is reported, has since said that he never authorized the use of his name. The majority of the signers are men with a grievance. For example, Jonathan W. Hasbrouck, a leader of this Greeley crew, was, it is said, at one time, a clerk in the United States Treasury. He was then made Census-taker for Green and Ulster Counties, under United States Marshal Scarpe. After the census was completed, during which time he pretended to be an enthusiastic supporter of the Administration, he was left without an office. He then became an applicant for the position of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighteenth Congressional District, Ulster being permitted to it. He was unsuccessful. The office of Postmaster of Kingston, Ulster County, became vacant, and he wanted that position, which was cruelly withheld from him by the "creatures of the Washington Cæsar."

This was the straw that broke the camel's back. He left the party that would not keep him always in office, and, like all the party with grievances, hoping that the benevolent wood-chopper of Chappaqua—always ready to supply indigent young men desirous of going West with a clean shirt, a sandwich, a twenty-five-cent stamp and *What I Know About Farming*—would give him an office if he was elected.

Hasbrouck is seconded by the notorious Dr. Loughran, who, sent to the Assembly last Fall by the Reformers, voted against the Committee of Seventy's charter and nearly every reform measure presented in the Legislature.

A Charge Which Cannot be Denied.

The Cleveland *Daily Leader* reminds the public of a fact which ought not to be lost sight of, and which is of some interest in its bearings on the present political contest:

"The New-York *Tribune*, which was and is now, under the supreme editorial control of Horace Greeley, accepted from Tweed, Connolly, Mayor Hall & Co., a New-York City advertising contract, ranging from $50,000 to $100,000 per annum, with the tacit understanding that the *Tribune* was to say nothing about the gigantic corruptions of the City government and frauds of the above-named managers. The first two days its part of the contract till it was compelled to speak out by the tremendous force of public opinion, six weeks after the TIMES made its exposé of the fact that the Tammany Ring had stolen $20,000,000 from the public treasury. Mr. Greeley, as a *Tribune* stockholder, pocketed his share of the bribe. Is it any wonder that the Tammany thieves, Tweed, Connolly, Sweeny, Hall, Brennan, Wood and the rest, should have considered the nomination of Greeley with redoubled as they did yesterday?"

At the Greeley Head-Quarters.

The only animation at the Greeley Head-quarters yesterday was due to the visit of the Apache Indians, some of whom still hung around. The venerable locusts who drag out a monotonous existence there kept awake nearly half of the time, and watched their visitors with the most jealous vigilance; even while asleep, the hands of these ancient stalactites would creep to their heads, as if to assure the owners that the scalp-locks still remained. One of them went into the date-room and locked himself in, to be secure from any danger, but the intense heat forced him to come out in about an hour, and take his accustomed snooze in the exposed position of his companions. Mr. Greeley, unlike to, was very indignant to find his representatives and aides-de-camp in such a condition, and threatened to "take them—and—go." Chappaqua and make them chop wood. One old duffer nearly fainted at the suggestion, and seemed to take it so deeply to heart that Old Chappaquaset's sympathetic orbs filled with tears, and he went away without carrying his threat into effect. The Indians were perfectly charmed with Mr. Greeley's personal appearance, and when he suggested that they should take a lot of campaign documents and distribute them through the West to save postage, they readily acquiesced. The parting advice of the Sage to the red men was to buy hoes and go West.

"A Straw."

The Tammany journal is addicted nowadays to publishing what it calls "straws," to show that the current is setting all toward Democratic success in November. Not being an "organ," it will doubtless be glad to publish the following also, which is a "straw" like thousands of others that are constantly floating into the *Tribune* office:

CONNECTICUT, July 11, 1872.

New-York Tribune:

We are a club of ten, and in January last we boasted of ten copies of the *Semi-Weekly Tribune* as a good Republican paper. Now that it has gone over body and soul to sham Democracy, the bargain is broken, and we want nothing to do with the paper. We never took a Copperhead paper, and we are too young to begin, and as the balance unexpended, and stop the paper.

The Obscene Publisher's Caricatures.

From the Buffalo Commercial.

The case is entirely different, however, with an artist who was imported to work for *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*. This caricaturist's assaults upon Mr. Greeley are excessively malignant, although we must admit that they are not without a certain degree of cleverness. He manages very cunningly to conceal the true meaning of his pictures by pretending that they are designed to ridicule Greeley's opponents, especially President Grant and his friends. But those who give a little study to Mr. Matt. Morgan's cartoons very soon discover that the wood-chopper of Chappaqua is the true object of his ire. It is against him covert assaults, by one of their own organs, that Mr. Greeley's friends ought to protest. Our own indignation has been frequently excited by the palpable baseness of the caricaturist, who is thus pictorially persecuting the man he is employed to defend.

This feeling found vent for the first time some six or seven weeks ago, when we saw a picture in *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* pretending to represent Uncle Sam introducing Horace Greeley to the Sisterhood of States. The Sisterhood was a bevy of scantily-attired females, conspicuously displaying their voluptuous development. Mr. Greeley was depicted with his hand in his own bosom, smiling with a bewildered leer upon the attractive Sisterhood, evidently hardly knowing what words to use the proper thing to say or do under the circumstances. Uncle Sam resembles a Mississippi steamboat captain, no doubt this picture had done service before, in one of the publisher's other pictorial weeklies—*The Day's Doings*—in which it represented some enterprising proprietor behind the counter of a country village tavern, Greeley looking ashamed of himself in any such equivocal company.

A Nice Man for President.

The Troy *Times* reviews Mr. Greeley's erratic and puerile course in relation to the Constitutional Convention of the State in 1867-68, of which Greeley was a member. The *Times* says:

"To show the impracticable character of Mr. Greeley, this incident of the Constitutional Convention may be mentioned: The question under discussion was a proposition for a Pardon Board to which all applications for the pardon of convicts should be referred, like the Massachusetts one, which Mr. Greeley made a suggestion. It was to the effect that this Board, consisting of five members should all be composed of Ex-Governors, arguing that these latter from their experience in dealing with the subject while occupying the gubernatorial chair, would be most competent for the place. Mr. Greeley was very earnest in his advocacy of the plan suggested. But some one asked Mr. Greeley whether he was sure he could find so many Ex-Governors living when their services would be wanted, and whether, if living, he could compel them to accept the office? Greeley looked a little foolish, some members laughed, and the Greeley suggestion was never heard of more."

Abuse and Denounce all "Soldiers"—Part of the Tribune's Bait for the Semis.

One of the weekly papers very justly says:

"The *Tribune* does not now for the first time sneer at that class of our citizens who served their country during the rebellion. It turned up its nose at Woodford, and has, from time to time, treated other reputable veterans with ill-concealed contempt. It referred the other day to Gen. Grant's 'sordid career,' alludes to him again as a 'leaky General,' and now it sizes as brave a soldier and as true a gentleman as Greeley the nearest one. Burnside, because he argues a call for a National Convention of the veterans favorable to the re-election of President Grant. But never mind. We do not suppose Mr. Greeley expects the support of the veterans, and therefore thinks he can afford to abuse and denounce them. The National Convention has been called at Pittsburg, Sept. 17. The men who fought with Grant in the West and the East will stand true to their old commander in the coming campaign."

A Greeley Paper which Wants the Truth Told.

The Pittston (Penn.) *Journal* is a supporter of Greeley and wants him elected President, but it is amazed at the exaggerated accounts published by the Greeley organs of his reputed strength, and demands that they shall pay more regard to the truth. Unfortunately the *Journal* is training in the wrong company, but here it shall be permitted to tell the truth for its own sake, and of its own locality. It says: "We regret that the New-York *Tribune* should have been made the channel for circulating a falsehood in regard to the Greeley meeting held in this borough last Saturday evening. There were only about thirty persons present, but the calling was good, and thus from small beginning great results may follow. The meeting on Thursday evening was also small, and the spirit less than on the previous occasion. While we heartily approve of the movements made in favor of the Sage of Chappaqua, we do not think it advisable for his friends to deceive the people in regard to them and lies like those sent from here to the *Tribune* can but have the effect to depress the Greeley stock in this county. Our present impression is that thus far the Greeley movement in Pittston is a mixed affair. There are some honest, good, and well-meaning men connected with it, but in this locality it has been engineered by irresponsible parties who hope to gain public notoriety through it. We hope Mr. Greeley's friends hereabout will guard the organization from such designing individuals, and correct the errors which have been made at the outset."

Soldiers' Memorial.

The proposed reunion of rebel and Union soldiers in this City does not meet the approval of the Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer*, which says the movement is a bad one and thinks it "had best be permitted to pass." It explains: "The heat of a political campaign is not the time for such a gathering. When the pipe of peace is to be smoked and the tomahawk buried, the generals of politics should not be present to preside over the ceremony. Such a reunion might be proper at some future time when there shall be nothing to prevent a perfect reconciliation of all. At present the enthusiasm is good enough, and could not be made any better by this reunion of political friends. It would arouse slumbering animosities; and, therefore, the soldier feature in the campaign of peace had as well be kept in the background."

A New Suggestion.

Recalling the desperate straits to which the Democratic Party was reduced by the overthrow of Tammany in the election last November, in this State, the Buffalo *Express* asks its readers to suppose that about that time some shrewd political intriguer, like Senator Fenton, for example, had gone to the Tammany ringleaders with a proposition that might briefly be put into words somewhat like these: "Here you are in a remarkably bad fix—you and your party. Your thing is going to break both of you down, for the time being. The best game you can try to play, since your sleeves are torn off and there is not one trump in your hands, is a double-shuffle game with some of us Republicans, who are anxious to beat Grant, no matter what kind of ticket we run. Put your cards with ours, and let us make the deal together. Now, here is my friend Greeley, who hates Grant because he has not had the offer of a Cabinet place or a foreign mission. He is itching for a Presidential nomination, and he can make it worth your while to support him as the Democratic nominee. Offer him your support for the Presidency next year, and he will make the *Tribune* your shield in the present emergency. He will not himself negotiate the bargain with you, as it is not 'honorable' for him to do that—but I can make it for him. He and I have a perfect understanding as to 'my master.'" Of course Mann are all suppositious, and the *Express* merely mentions Senator Fenton because it remembers certain stories that were afloat about that man concerning alleged interviews of Mr. Fenton with Jay Gould and other prominent members of the Tammany Ring; and if such, would it be possible to explain more readily the course in which the New-York *Tribune* began to be steered by Mr. Greeley at the period referred to?

Greeley's Opinion of Gen. Grant.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech at Cooper Institute, 17th May, 1865.*

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his unfettered choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suppose that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—*Horace Greeley, Speech 5th January, 1871.*

From the Tribune, June 30, 1868.

GEN. GRANT A FAILURE.

Upon Gen. Grant's accession to the Presidency, a great number of those who had supported his election with some who had not, sought office at his hands, or expected him to bestow it unasked. He was unable to gratify their expectations. Most of those whom he found in office claimed that they gave him their votes; some of them he saw fit to retain; while the laws of which he is the servant required him to reduce materially the cost of the public service and the number employed in it. Our great civil war had rendered necessary a large army of unlicensed discussers, and the element of claims to pensions, &c., had excused the retention of hundreds in place up to the close of Mr. Johnson's term; but now late and justice alike demanded that they be dismissed, to their own very general disgust. Their lamentations, mingled with the howls of the disappointed mob of unlicensed discussers, became the only meaning deducible runs thus: "Gen. Grant is found wanting—his Administration is a failure!"

"Failure!" How? In what? Have we not peace and plenty in the land? Is not our flag displayed and respected on every sea? What foreign foe molests us? What domestic foe in insurrection at home, or invasion from abroad? In which of our thirty-six States are the masses wanting work, discontented, suffering?

Consider our financial condition. Nearly every State and municipality paying off debts incurred in raising men for the war, while the national debt has been reduced nearly two hundred millions in the four months that Gen. Grant has had the hand on the helm. The public expenditure is falling off on every side, while the revenue is up to high-water mark. Even Indian wars, if unavoidable, must be considerably reduced in cost by the facilities for moving troops and stores afforded by our two Pacific Railroads.

Yes; Gen. Grant has failed to gratify some eager aspirations, and has thereby incurred some intense hatreds. These do not and will not fail; and his Administration will prove at least equally strong. We shall hear lamentation and denunciation over what he failed to do, whose wish is rather to the thought; but the American people let them pass unheeded. Their strong arms bore him triumphantly through the war and into the White House, and they will uphold and sustain him. They never failed, and never will!—G. W. C.

"Grant and his policy deserve the very highest confidence."—*Horace Greeley.*

"The people of the United States know Gen. Grant—have known all about him since Donelson and Vicksburg; they do not know his slanderers, and do not care to know them."—*Horace Greeley.*

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—*Horace Greeley, speech Jan. 5, 1871.*

The Indiana Democratic State Ticket.

Declination of Mr. De Pauw.

The paragraph in the letter of Mr. W. C. De Pauw to the Indianapolis *Journal*, in which he announces that he has declined the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana, reads as follows: "In conclusion, allow me space to say that for eighteen months I have written often and said to thousands of persons that I was not, nor would I be, a candidate for Governor, nor would I consent to be voted for for any other political position. Yet in the face of these declarations, I was, without my knowledge or consent, nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. While, for a proper reason, I agreed not to publish my declination until this day, I have declared, constantly and unwaveringly, that I would not accept, and it had been so published in the *Journal* more than once."

The Business Interests.

In a sensible review of the probable effects of the election of either of the two candidates for President upon the business interests of the country, the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says, after describing the policy of the Republican Party upon financial matters: "Under those wise rules, and by an intelligent and efficient practice of them, the United States has been mighty prosperous. The people know where they stand, and where the Administration stands on those questions most vital to our prosperity and to the stability of business. All that can trouble them is that which relates exclusively to the future. If Gen. Grant is elected, the country will move on steadily and prosperously as before. That much is certain. If Mr. Greeley and his motley, piebald following should come into power, as respects our business prospects, chaos, for aught we know, may come again. It is useless to say that Mr. Greeley will not run counter to the will of the people. If he does not, it will be for the first time in a long life. He is known to hold the most extraordinary and most contradictory theories as respects the management of the Treasury. The country cannot now afford any trifling with its material interests, with its thousand industries on land and sea, its railroads, its manufactures, its great mercantile marts, by trying experiments, by placing a philosophical and sophistical theorist as the head of an Administration which can lock or unlock the gate that leads to national prosperity at any moment. Such trifling would be 'Midsummer madness' indeed."

Political Matters in Michigan.

It is now understood in Michigan that the contest for the Republican nomination for Governor has narrowed down to these four persons—Gov. Baldwin, John J. Bagley, Gen. Wm. Humphrey, and State Senator P. B. Stockbridge. The Detroit *Tribune* understands that Gov. Baldwin's position is one of entire passivity: if nominated, he will accept and serve for a third term, but he pushes no "claims" and makes no effort. The name of Moses V. Aldrich, which was presented for the nomination, has been withdrawn at his request. On the Democratic side C. C. Comstock is named for nomination, and one paper calls for Austin Blair as a Liberal Republican candidate. The assistants to seats in Congress in both parties are numerous, and the contest in several districts promises to be animated.

The Canvass in Illinois.

The Illinois Republican Committee will meet in Chicago on Thursday, to take final action for setting the campaign ball in motion. Appointments for meetings and addresses by distinguished speakers will be arranged and other preliminaries made for the earnest work of the campaign. The Chicago *Journal* says: "The feeling for Grant and Wilson is very strong in all parts of the State; and the combinations of Greeley and Koerner—old grannies, both of them—has greatly improved their prospects. The campaign in Illinois, nevertheless, will be one of the most energetic and exciting we have ever witnessed, and we urge our friends to prepare for the liveliest kind of a fight."

Vice-President Colfax.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax's health will prevent his taking a very active part in urging publicly the election of the Republican nominees during the Presidential campaign, but his earnest desire for its success has been already well assured. Speaking of his intentions the South Bend (Ind.) *Tribune* says: "Mr. Colfax expects to speak here before the campaign closes, and he 'means part' now in the Presidential contest by unreservedly declaring himself, on all occasions, for the election of Grant and Wilson, and the entire Republican ticket. His laborious canvass of 1870, when he spoke eleven times in his old district, and crawled and spoke bodily all over the State, and which he publicly announced as his last active political canvass, so undermined his health as to result in a severe prostration the following Spring, which nearly cost him his life. He intends this year, however, to have a season of rest and quiet for the first time in twenty years, free from the toil and strain of public speaking. But his name having been before the Philadelphia Convention with his consent, he honestly and cheerfully indorses its nomination by telegraph on the instant, and afterward in speeches at Washington and in this city."

Does Not Remember His Own Arrests.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Evening Gazette.

The New-York *Tribune* is finally compelled to admit that in 1861 it wanted the rebels on their return, to "find posterity at their firesides, and not privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and the rags of children." But it says that Mr. Greeley neither wrote it nor directed anybody else to write such stuff. We should be glad to believe so, but the *Tribune* has already proved the utter necessity for denying infamously that "every word and syllable of it" is the sentiment of the paper. The fact that a leading paper, which for months before and after appeared eight days before the election without a line of comment over its editorial signature, proves that the paper was following a course directed by its editor, even if he did not actually write the articles in question. We suppose there is no doubt there that Mr. Greeley was overruled the editorial opinions of the *Tribune*, as he has been overruled in the Democratic party, which for years past, through its reputation, has been under the management of younger men.

The Twelfth Illinois District.

Much to the regret of many of the Republicans of the Twelfth District of Illinois, Hon. Shelby M. Cullom declines to be a candidate under any circumstances for election to Congress. Among those now mentioned in connection with the nomination are Major J. W. Smith, of Springfield; Col. N. M. Knapp, of Winchester, and Capt. Brearly, of Jacksonville. The Democratic and Liberal papers meanwhile are having a time over their own nomination. Hon. J. M. Epler, of Jacksonville, and Hon. James C. Robinson, of Springfield, being the rival aspirants. The Democratic Convention met in Jacksonville on the 11th inst., and had it proceeded to nominate, Epler would have been the successful candidate by a decided majority; but Sangamon and Clinton County delegates refused to send delegates on the ground that the basis of representation was unfair, and threatened a bolt if the nomination was not postponed. Epler's friends became alarmed, and consented to an adjournment until Aug. 7.

The Contest in this State.

The game of brag is kept up most vigorously by the Greeley organs of this State. Readers of the TIMES have received trustworthy information from the several counties, and know that these assumptions of strength are unfounded, or grossly exaggerated. On the same head the Albany *Evening Journal* says:

"Last year the same persons told us we should be defeated by an overwhelming vote. One of the Republicans who has followed Mr. Greeley—a politician of prominence—remarked to us during the canvass that the Republican Party would be beaten by 100,000. He and some others like him felt sore at the result of the State Convention. They gave us no help in the fight. The *Tribune* rendered us assistance—its evident coldness, on the contrary, serving to dampen the ardor of many Republicans. The majority now for Mr. Greeley constituted by votes or vote to the Republican strength. And yet in spite of these obstacles we won a brilliant victory. The triumph was won by the better class of thinking, business men, who felt the importance of the stakes at issue. The contest of this year will be very much like it. The same class of men assisted in New-York and brought the State down on the side of reform will now be largely on the side of Gen. Grant. New-York can be made as safe for him as Vermont."

South Carolina State Politics.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Phœnix* is at last willing to admit that there is "a sincere purpose on the part of the authorities at Washington, and of such Republican leaders in the State as are not rogues, to do something for South Carolina;" and it says that with this understanding it would aid the Grant Party in the State election, but not in the Presidential contest. It says: "If the Reform Republicans really desire the co-operation of the white men, on a basis honorable and fair to both parties, for the purpose of defeating the State Ring, let them make a separate State organization, call a convention purely of themselves, adopt a platform and invite the white people to join them on it for State purposes solely. There will then be no difficulty in the matter at all. The white people will join their clubs, speak at their meetings, and send delegates to their conventions the same as the people. It will be a movement purely for local reform, such as that which was made in 1870, with this important difference, that the colored people and Republicans will inaugurate and lead the movement instead of the Democrats. Each party will thus be left untrammeled in its choice of a President."

A Hundred Ogdensburg Democrats Oppose Greeley.

The Ogdensburg *Journal* says that the nomination of Greeley by the Democrats is having a good effect for the Republican cause in St. Lawrence County. Old Republicans have had their old spirit aroused by the appearance of their old enemy under a deserter from their ranks as its leader, while the Democrats are demoralized, and the growling committee, self-appointed, is becoming so large that it promises to outnumber the rank and file. Over a hundred and more than a hundred Democrats in this town," says the *Journal*, "who have never wavered in their devotion to their party, who openly denounce the Baltimore candidate, and declare they will never support him."

General Notes.

Hon. J. C. McGrew, of West Virginia, declines to be a candidate for re-election to Congress.

Hon. J. Procter Knott, of Kentucky, says with much warmth that he does not intend to be an Anti-Greeley candidate for Congress.

The Labor Reformers of Pennsylvania have nominated Francis McAdams, of Philadelphia, for Auditor-General, in place of Elias Bullingfelt, resigned.

The Republicans of Arkansas will hold a State Convention in Little Rock on Wednesday, Aug. 21, to nominate State officers, electors and Congressman-at-large.

The Republican Convention for the First District of Minnesota met on the 10th inst. nominated Hon. Mark H. Dunnell, by acclamation, for re-election to Congress.

A few Greeleyites fired sixteen guns in Warwick, Orange County, last night. When the noise reached the Greeley organs, the guns had multiplied themselves to one hundred, and the plumy crowd was swelled to enormous proportions.

The united State ticket of the Democrats and Reformers in Louisiana does alarmed Warmoth and his associates very much. It seems to assure his defeat at any rate. The New-Orleans *Republican*, his personal organ, despairingly charges that it is the result of a conference with the Grant Radical leaders, and was formed with their approval.

Local Notes.

The Thirteenth Assembly District Republican Association will raise a banner in the Sixteenth Ward, on the corner of Eighteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, to-night. Col. Charles S. Spencer, and Charles W. Blake, President of the Association, will address the assemblage.

The Second Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club met last evening, at No. 166 Chatham-street, the President, George Lent, in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the Grand Central Club: Henry J. Leak, Richard Dwyer, A. J. Aaron, Robert Welsh and Samuel Cook.

A meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club of the Seventh Ward was held last evening, at Bohemia Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, Capt. J. E. Dowley presiding. A resolution was adopted approving of the call of the Veterans' National Committee for a Convention of Soldiers and Sailors, at Pittsburg, on Sept. 17 next. The meeting was very enthusiastic.

At the late banner-raising of the Seventh Assembly District Association—its Assembly-place, the City authorities stopped a proposed display of fireworks and the playing of a band of music at the head of a procession, because the Association did not procure a permit. Permits are never demanded when the Tammany Ring are out to make night Hideous in favor of some pet not-to-be-hung politician.

On Saturday evening last the Tammany men of the Fifteenth Ward met at the Devoe House, Bleecker-street and Broadway, themselves into a Greeley campaign club. Last evening twelve of the members met for the purpose of transacting business, but in consequence of the "old rye" they had imbibed during the afternoon all they were capable of doing was to attempt to form a club by electing a second time the same officers they elected on Saturday.

The informal meeting of delegates in answer to a call of the Young Men's Republican Association was held last evening at the corner of Christopher and Hudson streets. The meeting, over which Mr. G. R. Deane, Jr., presided, was to arrange a time and place for the first regular meeting of a general Committee of the Association, and other matters concerning its organization. A committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting.

THE SOLDIERS.

Responses to the Call for a Mass Convention at Pittsburg.

Officers and Private Enthusiastic for the Hero of Appomattox.

The East and West Join Hands in the Movement —Andersonville, Not Yet Forgotten—No Sympathy for Tammany's Candidate.

The following are extracts from a few of the many letters received in response to the call for a National Mass Convention of soldiers and sailors, to be held at Pittsburg on the 17th of September next:

GRANT THE CANDIDATE OF THE SOLDIERS, NOT OF THE POLITICIANS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8, 1872.

Gen. A. E. Burnside, Chairman, Veterans National Committee, Fifth-Avenue Hotel, New-York City:

GENERAL: I beg to assure you of my most hearty approval of the call for a general Convention of soldiers and sailors of the late war, to meet at Pittsburg on the 17th of September next.

When Gen. Grant was first nominated, the voice of the soldiers and sailors was unanimous. Never was there a Convention so thoroughly expressive of the sentiments of our loyal people as Chicago, and was gloriously seconded by the delegates of the loyal masses in the Republican Convention the following day, notwithstanding the well-known fact that many Republican politicians were opposed to the soldiers' choice. Now, the great voting masses of the Republican Party, appreciating the sagacity and wisdom of the nomination, have, through their instructed delegates at Philadelphia again tendered as our chief as a candidate for the Presidency, and again he is bitterly assailed and violently opposed by the politicians who did not succeed in dictating his policy or controlling his patronage, and it is not only important but exceedingly important that we re-assemble and respond to their announced confidence, and desire in terms as honest and earnest as they expressed them, and give them the positive assurance of our hearty indorsement of their action, and make known our great anxiety that the Government continue in the honest, prudent policy, and under control of the friends who preserved its integrity and its honor, and that it may be shielded from those who seek to seize it for purely personal purposes and divide its favors and its revenue with its enemies. I would be with you at Pittsburg, and have the honor to be, if I could control it.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

E. W. RICE,

Late Brevet Major-General, from Iowa.

THE BANNER OF A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 6, 1872.

Lt.-Col. Bartlett, Secretary Veterans National Committee:

DEAR SIR: The address of your Committee meets my conviction of the duties the extraordinary crisis of the country devolves on the loyal men who stood by the old flag and put down the rebellion.

The spectacle of a "new departure" that has taken place in the Democracy—the Copperhead Democracy of the North and the rebel Democracy of the South, with the so-called Liberal Republicans, headed by Mr. Greeley, is really cause of alarm. Should this departure succeed in the purpose of its leaders and break up the Republican Party, it is not impossible that our country will be reunited on our old camp-grounds fighting again against organized rebellion.

I am therefore the more earnest in my desire to see a full and fair expression of the sentiments of the veterans toward the present chief magistrate, and I think that their sentiments will have potential influence with the 500,000 men of this State people who have not yet forgotten their gratitude to that army and its illustrious chief who saved the Federal Union.

In my judgment the re-election of President Grant at this crisis is quite as important to the country as his promotion to the supreme command of the army was in the early days of the rebellion. He conquered the rebellion then, he will preserve the costly results of its sacrifices now, if re-elected.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

E. S. ROBERTS,

Brevet Brigadier-General United States Army.

SOLDIERS ON EVERY SIDE OF EVERY QUESTION.

DETROIT, Mich., July 9, 1872.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Noticing in the Press dispatches the call for a meeting of soldiers and sailors who approve the action of the Philadelphia Convention, to be held at Pittsburg on the 17th of September, I take occasion to say that this movement has my most earnest sympathy.

The coming campaign will be one of great importance; as much so, perhaps, as any that has occurred since the foundation of the Government. The results of our four years of terrible war are at stake, and they can only be secured by the election of our old chief, U. S. Grant. In my opinion he has shown himself as great in managing civil affairs as in leading armies. Our country has never been more prosperous and happy than under his administration. Our public obligations have been met even before they were due. All our great financial interests feel that sense of security and permanence which they could not feel under a Government presided over by that poor old driveller, who, on every occasion, is on every side of every public question for the last thirty years—Horace Greeley.

I shall endeavor to be in Pittsburg at the meeting, and shall be pleased to renew the associations so dear to me formed during nearly four years of active service in the late war. Wishing the movement the most complete success, I remain, Yours very truly,

A. J. EDWARDS,

Late Colonel Twenty-fourth Michigan Infantry.

Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE, Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York.

Gen. Julius White, of Chicago, says: "Those opposed to the re-election of those who led us to such a consummation, and if it be not out of place, let me now express the hope that the men who defended the country in its time of peril, will not deem our abandonment of the party, for whose principles they fought, a safe thing to do at present, if ever."

NOT READY FOR A REBEL CONFEDERACY.

Wm. A. Schmitt, late Colonel of the Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, and Brevet Brigadier-General, says: "I hereby inform you of my hearty indorsement and approval of the call for a Convention of Soldiers and Sailors on the 17th of September next, at Pittsburg, to ratify the nomination of our glorious leader, U. S. Grant, and the selection of his ticket. Gen. Grant, in the same month, (September,) six years ago, a similar Convention met in the same place to condemn the attempted rule and prevent the transfer of the control of Government from the hands of the Grand Republican Party to those of the Rebel Democracy. I had the honor and pleasure to be present at that Convention as a delegate from the great State of Illinois. A similar attempt in my opinion, is being made at this time to place the country in the hands of those who would, if they could, have destroyed it. For one, I am not ready to sell out to rebels, or to even form a compromise with Democrats, or to even form a party organization with Democrats, except as they propose to adhere to the principles for which I fought, and stand by the men with whom and under whom I stood in the fore-front of battle. Circumstances permitting, I shall be in Pittsburg."

STEALING UNION UNIFORMS.

E. P. Hill, late PRIVATE First Marine Heavy Artillery, says: "I hope there will be a large attendance at Pittsburg, and shall be there, if possible. What I see daily in the city, simply the old rebel trick of stealing our uniforms."

Wm. H. Perine says: "I hereby tender you the heart and hand of a "nigga corporal," desiring, most earnestly to add my feeble effort for the furtherance of the glorious objects in view, with the certainty of their just and fast-reaching rebedient from our soldiers, whether it comes from the Southern fire-eaters or the Northern renegade. I believe that such needle can only be achieved by the continuance in power of the present efficient Administration, and I am one of many who hold the opinion that there should be a full turnout to rally for the election of such a vindicating officer-seeker as Horace Greeley to the head of the nation."

A VOICE FROM ANDERSONVILLE.

A. T. Decker, late Corporal Company I, Seventh New York Heavy Artillery, says: "In the campaign of 1864 I was taken prisoner at Cold Harbor, and was in Andersonville two months. I weighed just ninety-six pounds when I got out of that infernal place, and I never feel no inclination to join hands with Horace Greeley and the rebels and copperheads who advocate his election. Let us re-elect Gen. Grant, and give Horace an opportunity to tell us more of "what he knows" about farming, so that we may cultivate our 100 acres intelligently."

Joseph B. Eldridge, late private Company G, Fourteenth New-York Volunteers, says: "Let me give you my hearty thanks for your call, and I am sure I will myself and all loyal men were with the brave and gallant manner in which he gave the country peace. I, for one, shall stand under his banner and gladly hail him as my next President."

H. S. Hendee, late Surgeon One Hundred and Fifty-third New-York Volunteers, says: "In common with those who fought their country against treason and rebellion, I rejoice with my whole heart at the call for the Veterans' Convention, at Pittsburg, Sept 17. It will have the presence of many, and the sympathy of all loyal men in the nation. The soldiers and sailors have no sympathy or respect for the vacillating advocate of Socialism, Fourierism, Brown Breadism, Jeff Davisism, Tammany Hallism, and, finally, whisky Democracyism and his own lime baskets; but they have confidence, sympathy, respect and love for those who never faltered in our country's greatest danger, and will heartily support the hero of a hundred battles and the honored and favorite son of the Republic, Gen. U. S. Grant."

TRUST THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Private C. W. Kilborn says: "Such an expression in favor of Grant and Wilson as will be given by the proposed Convention must have its weight with the people, who still regard the wishes of those who for their noble acts of republican principle placed themselves between them and all harm. The country trusted the army and navy then and was saved. Has its faith and confidence in them ceased now? It cannot be."

A NEW MOVEMENT.

Attempt to Unite the Straight-Out Democrats and the Labor Reformers.

NEW-YORK, July 15.—The following political correspondence transpired here today, and is furnished to the Press by the parties signing it:

BALTIMORE, July 10, 1872.

Horace H. Day, Vice-President National Labor Union:

MY DEAR SIR: Remembering our old intimacy and your constant adherence to principle, I desire to suggest a line of action for your consideration. Can you not hold your Convention in Louisville on the 8th of September next, and see whether there cannot be a common basis of action against the monopolists and spoilsmen in the two Radical parties? Yours truly,

GLENNON DUNCAN,

In behalf of the Straight-out Democrats.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1872.

Glennon Duncan, Esq., Chairman Straight-Out National Democratic Committee:

I have your favor of July 10, and while I am not authorized to bind the labor organization, each of its members as I have conferred with agree with me in the importance of a cordial union of all parties in the struggle against the additional aggressions of the monopolists and spoilsmen. Neither the Labor Union nor any other portion of the workmen people have any recognition in the platforms of either the Grant or Greeley parties, and hence the suggestion of a union of the Straight-out Democrats and the Labor Party, looking to the establishment of a people's party, in their own interests, is timely, and will be hailed by the Labor Reform Party with hope and joy.

I assume that the straight-out Democrats will be genuine opponents of special class legislation, and will be prepared with us to oppose all systems of legislative monopolies, including land, banks, railroads, tariffs, &c., &c. Hence myself and friends will do all we can to prepare the way, at our conference on the 30th of July, for a union with you and all honest opponents of the Grants and Greeley wings of the spoilsmen's party, restore fraternity to sections and justice to all, regardless of sex, nationality, color or condition. Yours truly,

HORACE H. DAY,

Vice-President National Labor Union.

THE ALLEGED PRIVATEER.

Cleverly at the Vessel Claimed by the Marshal and Collector at Newport, R. I.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—A letter was received at the Treasury Department today, from the United States Marshal for Rhode Island, claiming the custody of the Till

THE JURY DISCHARGED.

End of the First Trial of Stokes.

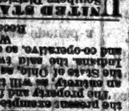
Irreconcilable Differences Among the Jurors—Several for Murder from First to Last—Stokes Remanded Until 9½ P. M. Today.

—Excited Scene in the Case.

The Supposed Case of Assassin Chesterman Brought Down By Detectives.

Arrest Imminent.

Below will be found the report of Assistant Inspector Dr. Allen McLanahan, who, in his old and tried form, takes charge of the case in relation to the same of Michael Mix, the German Inspector.



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HAVE REMOVED
SCHOLTZ & WARNER

MISCELLANEOUS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—IN THE MATTER
BY ORDER OF THE COURT.

Gives Fourteen Only.

NOTICE—THE COMMERCIAL ALTERNATOR
NOW ON SALE AT BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS—DR. WHITE, No.
STUYVESANT SQUARE, ADJOINING AND ATTACHED
Private Residence. Apply 1, Monday.

SEAMSTRESS—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS AND
CLOAK MAKER, who can cut and fit, wishes a few more
engagements. Address MISS A. B. C., Herald Office.

SEAMSTRESS—A GOOD PLAIN SEAMSTRESS
wishes a few more engagements. Call at No. 24 West 21st-st.

NURSE—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN
who has a good character and experience, has no objection to
go out of the city. Apply at No. 20 Bond-st.

NURSE—A YOUNG GERMAN PROTES-
TANT GIRL, to assist in housework. Call at No. 24 Lexington-av.

LAUNDRESS—BY A COMPETENT GIR
to do the washing and ironing in a small family. Call at
No. 20 Bond-st.

LAUNDRESS—BY A YOUNG WIDOW
lady, to do washing and ironing in a small family. Call at
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No. 20 Bond-st.

LAUNDRESS—BY A COMPETENT GIRL

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1873 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, Speech on 8th January, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE—Miss. Geraldine, M. Leopold and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE LONG STRIKE—Mr. G. H. Stoddart, Miss Ella Germon.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE—The Vokes Family.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

GRAHAM-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, Williamsburgh.—RASPBERRY AND FLORAL FESTIVAL.

The New-York Times.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

THE CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers, for six months, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday edition.....10
The Sunday edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum, postage extra.....4
SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.
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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

There can be no doubt that HORACE GREELEY has been the most inveterate trafficker in offices in this country. His applications for office encumber every Department in Washington, and he has recommended more bad men to office than any politician of his time, except FENTON, whose supporters are all drawn from people of his own class. GREELEY'S office-seeking has been a mania with him for years past. We shall give some instances shortly of the rascals he has contrived at one time or another to saddle upon the country.

On the anniversary of the victory of Antietam, there will be held a Soldiers' and Sailors' Grant Convention, at Pittsburg. The expressions of a few of the many who have already responded to the call will be found in our columns, this morning. They are enough to show the spirit with which the soldiers enter the campaign. One points out the fact that the soldiers were in advance of the politicians in advocating GRANT in 1868, and are so still. Another suggests the danger that if the Democracy succeed, "our children may be tenting on our old camping-grounds, fighting again gigantic organized rebellion." Another: "This Greeley movement is simply the old rebel trick of stealing our uniforms." One is ready "for the extirpation of the last and last remnant of rebellion, whether it comes from the Southern Secessionist or the Northern renegade." A New-Jersey soldier speaks of the "unholy alliance of our natural enemies with those who should be detrimed of the association." A Missouri Captain "intends to fight GRANT'S defamers, as I did his enemies from the first, in front of him." A private says: "The country trusted the army and navy once, and was saved. Has its faith in them ceased?"

In Mr. Greeley, as he says, "as much of a Republican as ever?" If so, why should his organ urge the Liberals of North Carolina to defeat the Republican ticket in that State, which, it acknowledges, "was made up before the Liberal movement became fairly developed?" For no other reason than that the Democrats there are seeking that the contest between them and the Republicans bolters be carried out.

The death-rate of Brooklyn is usually lower than that of New-York, its average for the first six months of the year being 20 per 1,000, against our 23.9 per 1,000. During the exceptionally fatal weather of the last two weeks, the death-rate of both cities has been very nearly identical. Last week New-York had 1,056 deaths, being equal to 56.6 per 1,000, while Brooklyn had 235 deaths, being equal to 58.9 per 1,000 of the estimated population. During the week ending July 13, Philadelphia enjoyed an unenviable supremacy over our twin cities in point of mortality. The deaths, or rather the interments, in the Quaker City rose from 764 to 809—the latter figure being equivalent to an annual death-rate of 63.6 per 1,000. Fifty-eight per cent. of all the deaths in Philadelphia, last week, were those of infants under two years of age.

According to the report of the Supervisors' Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms, "the Eleventh Regiment is at present located in an unsuitable and unsafe armory." We pointed out this fact, among other things relating to the County armories, rather more than a year ago, and it is significant of the pace at which local reform has traveled that action is only now proposed to be taken on the subject. It may interest the tax-payers to recall the fact that this wretched suite of rooms has formed the pretext, during the last four years, of an expenditure amounting to at least $130,000. During the first six months of 1868, Mayor HOFFMAN signed warrants to INGERSOLL and GARVEY, on account of this wretched little place, to the amount of $12,705 04. The armory has never been in good order since 1868 till now, though we presume that HOFFMAN, TWEED, SWEENY & Co. can tell where the money went that was ostensibly spent on "repairing" it.

A New Waste for Consideration.

On the 5th of November next we shall have to cast our votes in this State not only for President, but for Governor, Mayor, members of Congress, members of Assembly, and various local officers.

We shall not be able this year to separate national from local issues. The Chappaqua people have provided for that. They have arranged among each other for an interchange of votes. The Tammany intriguers will run their candidates for Governor and Mayor, and the Greeley "Republicans" will vote for those candidates—the Tammany gang "reciprocating" by voting for GREELEY as President.

Now, this is not conjecture. It is a matter of settled arrangement. From this bargain is derived all the confidence which the Greeley men are at present professing. There is to be a complete identity of interests between GREELEY and the Democrats, and in this State what does that mean? We beg all our readers, Republicans and Democrats, to consider the facts for themselves.

If the Tammany men carry their candidate for Mayor, all is lost that we gained last November. On that explanation alone can you explain the enthusiasm displayed by Tammany for GREELEY. If any man can suggest any other reasonable explanation, we will freely open our columns to him for that purpose. But there is none.

The moment we have a Tammany Mayor, out will go Controller GREEN. The Exchequer of the City will once more be open to the thieves—and do you suppose they will not help themselves to the money it contains? Already the "organ" defends that exposed cheat, MATTHEW T. BRENNAN—to its own eternal disgrace. We expect to see it soon "smashing" ANDREW H. GREEN, the only man who now stands between our citizens and wholesale plunder.

The Greeley ticket is and must be the Tammany ticket. They go together—they will be voted for on the same day. Can respectable Democrats afford to vote for GREELEY and the restoration of the Tammany thieves to power? Pray do not take the facts on our representation of them. Inquire for yourselves how the case stands—it is the greatest favor you can confer upon us.

On the same day you vote for electors, Governor, Mayor, and other officers. The Tammany lot will go the whole ticket, as prepared by the Greeley managers. Are you, the tax-paying citizens, prepared to take that ticket? If you are, good-by to your present security from robbery—to your present certainty that real estate will rise instead of fall. You will have thieves once more in command, and it will be a small satisfaction to you to know that GREELEY, that intensely "honest" man, is in the White House. Your State, at least, will be a prey to the most remorseless robbers in the universe.

We ask everybody, no matter to which party they belong, to consider these facts. As for Democrats who have taken any part in the Reform movement, and who now go for GREELEY—if there be any such (which we doubt)—we should like to get them to explain and justify their position on some future day.

Old Scores Re-chronicled.

"Under the title 'The Modern Ulysses,' Col. NELSON CHASE has published a very clever review of the political career of Gen. GRANT. His spirit of insubordination to the claims of law, his connection with the abuses practiced in the New-York Custom-house, his contempt for the civil service, manifested by his appointments, are all shown in a vapid but trenchant manner."

The above paragraph is one of the innocent and touching mental "efforts" which the Tammany-Democratic candidate, GREELEY, daily causes to be published in his organ, the *Tribune*. As in the case referred to in another article, every statement contained in the paragraph labors under the slight disadvantage of being untrue, except the statement that a thick-headed man has written a stupid and scurrilous pamphlet.

There is nothing for the Democratic candidate to depend upon in this campaign but the success of slander. If that fail, his campaign ends. His screaming sheet are nearly all to come to a full stop. In the dreary wilds of his committee-rooms, there is abundant time for concocting fresh, startling instances of corruption." JOHN OCCUMANS, that sorrow-minded patriot, or some other of the ragged and hungry crowd that hang about the funereal apartments, gets up the "startling instance," while SWEENY and MATT. BRENNAN (both guilty of defrauding the public) laugh in their sleeves at the pleasing trick.

Vilification, then, being the sole dependence of the Tammany candidate and his friends, it is not remarkable that they should endeavor constantly to destroy the character of the head of the Administration. In all the eager pryings and searchings that have been going on, in all the committees of investigation—fifteen in one session!—not a single circumstance of fact has been discovered which *reflects even the least shadow of suspicion* on Gen. GRANT'S character. He stands out today before the people, one of the purest and most incorruptible men in the country, a man to whom no one can bring home a single act of dishonesty or bad faith. It speaks volumes for him that his assailants are obliged to grope about for falsehoods to fling at him, or to make it out a crime that he—a soldier—can ride on horseback, or that he smokes cigars, or that he is attached to his wife and children, who are consequently insulted whenever the GREELEY faction find their other resources running low. Women and children cannot answer; it is safe to asperse them.

Few men have ever had to pass through more unjust criticisms than Gen. GRANT—criticism of that kind which is engaged in discovering faults, or in inventing them if none can be discovered. And after months of this work, the result is a collection of idle gossip and sheer falsehoods. He rides on horseback! What a crime! Yes, but it is urged, he is a "soldier." Unquestionably he is—and we all found out, that he was an exceedingly good soldier a few years ago—little as we may be disposed to do him justice now. He is to be "broken down," to be "smashed and got rid of," so that HORACE GREELEY may be allowed to walk into the White House, with REUBEN E. FENTON, TWEED, SWEENY, JOHN COCHRANE, and all that low and disgraceful herd of schemers and plunderers at his heels.

The paragraph in GREELEY'S private organ goes on to speak of Gen. GRANT'S disregard of law. This is another sample of unadulterated calumny. No one can point to a single law which Gen. GRANT has disregarded, or failed to execute faithfully, as it was his sworn duty to do. One of GREELEY'S "smart" dodges during the canvass thus far has been to make people believe that Gen. GRANT is responsible for all the measures which Congress has passed. In that way Gen. GRANT is rendered responsible for the Ku-klux laws, and all other laws which happen to be distasteful to one section of the community or another. This was a dishonest trick, and a very transparent one—but as people rarely take the trouble of thinking for themselves, it in part succeeded. Gen. GRANT was treated as if he had been the Executive and Legislative rolled into one. It was very easy then to make him out guilty of all sorts of offenses. On some days he was accused of executing the laws too thoroughly, and on others of not executing them at all—so that you caught him both ways. In the same spirit, if he walks, he is degrading his office; if he rides, he is a despot; if he smokes, he is a gay voluptuary; if he does not, he is a humbug; if he speaks "kindly" to a visitor, he is artful; if he says nothing, he is a bear; if anybody calls upon him, it is part of a frightful conspiracy; if nobody calls, it is because he is universally detested. No matter what he did, or what he left undone, the Greeley and Dana pack of hounds would still be set to yelp at him. This is the "fair play" so dear to us!

"Gen. GRANT'S connection with the abuses practiced in the New-York Custom-house"—thus the old slander travels on. The abuses thus referred to were in no sense abuses which had grown up under the present Administration. FENTON did more than any man in this State to make them worse than they had been before, and GREELEY assisted him. While these two men could stuff the Custom-house full of their friends, not a word about Custom-house abuses did you hear from them. It was only when they could get no more offices that they discovered abuses. Let any man deny that this is so if he can. It is as true as the Gospel itself. As for Gen. GRANT'S "connection with the abuses," even those bitter and unscrupulous Democrats, BAYARD and CASSERLY, were obliged to admit that his character was unstained, eager as they were to blacken it.

"His contempt for civil service reform"—Gen. GRANT being the only President who has ever made the least progress toward placing the civil service of the country on a sound and proper footing. Surely there must be tens of thousands of people who *do* take the trouble of looking into facts for themselves, and who are not to be deceived by the interested slanders concocted by GREELEY for them?

All this kind of work is of a piece with the system adopted by the "Professors of journalism," and the editor of the *World*, and the rest of those ornaments of modern life, of setting spies day and night around the President's house. It is a literal fact that the editor of the *World*, who doubtless is considered by some a respectable sort of man, has directed a poor scribbler of the streets to prowl around the President's house, to get the name of everybody who goes in to see him, to take a note of the hour he goes out and the hour he returns, to see what he has for dinner, to follow him, and generally to dog his steps at all seasons. It is a "brother journalist," good literary society, who orders this infamous kind of work to be done, and another of your brother journalists who executes it; and yet you wonder that the public holds your celebrated "profession" in such high esteem! The success of slander. If that fail, his campaign ends. His screaming sheet are nearly all to come to a full stop. In the dreary wilds of his committee-rooms, there is abundant time for concocting fresh, startling instances of corruption." JOHN OCCUMANS, that sorrow-minded patriot, or some other of the ragged and hungry crowd that hang about the funereal apartments, gets up the "startling instance," while SWEENY and MATT. BRENNAN (both guilty of defrauding the public) laugh in their sleeves at the pleasing trick.

Vilification, then, being the sole dependence of the Tammany candidate and his friends, it is not remarkable that they should endeavor constantly to destroy the character of the head of the Administration. In all the eager pryings and searchings that have been going on, in all the committees of investigation—fifteen in one session!—not a single circumstance of fact has been discovered which *reflects even the least shadow of suspicion* on Gen. GRANT'S character. He stands out today before the people, one of the purest and most incorruptible men in the country, a man to whom no one can bring home a single act of dishonesty or bad faith. It speaks volumes for him that his assailants are obliged to grope about for falsehoods to fling at him, or to make it out a crime that he—a soldier—can ride on horseback, or that he smokes cigars, or that he is attached to his wife and children, who are consequently insulted whenever the GREELEY faction find their other resources running low. Women and children cannot answer; it is safe to asperse them.

Few men have ever had to pass through more unjust criticisms than Gen. GRANT—criticism of that kind which is engaged in discovering faults, or in inventing them if none can be discovered. And after months of this work, the result is a collection of idle gossip and sheer falsehoods. He rides on horseback! What a crime! Yes, but it is urged, he is a "soldier." Unquestionably he is—and we all found out, that he was an exceedingly good soldier a few years ago—little as we may be disposed to do him justice now. He is to be "broken down," to be "smashed and got rid of," so that HORACE GREELEY may be allowed to walk into the White House, with REUBEN E. FENTON, TWEED, SWEENY, JOHN COCHRANE, and all that low and disgraceful herd of schemers and plunderers at his heels.

The paragraph in GREELEY'S private organ goes on to speak of Gen. GRANT'S disregard of law. This is another sample of unadulterated calumny. No one can point to a single law which Gen. GRANT has disregarded, or failed to execute faithfully, as it was his sworn duty to do. One of GREELEY'S "smart" dodges during the canvass thus far has been to make people believe that Gen. GRANT is responsible for all the measures which Congress has passed. In that way Gen. GRANT is rendered responsible for the Ku-klux laws, and all other laws which happen to be distasteful to one section of the community or another. This was a dishonest trick, and a very transparent one—but as people rarely take the trouble of thinking for themselves, it in part succeeded. Gen. GRANT was treated as if he had been the Executive and Legislative rolled into one. It was very easy then to make him out guilty of all sorts of offenses. On some days he was accused of executing the laws too thoroughly, and on others of not executing them at all—so that you caught him both ways. In the same spirit, if he walks, he is degrading his office; if he rides, he is a despot; if he smokes, he is a gay voluptuary; if he does not, he is a humbug; if he speaks "kindly" to a visitor, he is artful; if he says nothing, he is a bear; if anybody calls upon him, it is part of a frightful conspiracy; if nobody calls, it is because he is universally detested. No matter what he did, or what he left undone, the Greeley and Dana pack of hounds would still be set to yelp at him. This is the "fair play" so dear to us!

"Gen. GRANT'S connection with the abuses practiced in the New-York Custom-house"—thus the old slander travels on. The abuses thus referred to were in no sense abuses which had grown up under the present Administration. FENTON did more than any man in this State to make them worse than they had been before, and GREELEY assisted him. While these two men could stuff the Custom-house full of their friends, not a word about Custom-house abuses did you hear from them. It was only when they could get no more offices that they discovered abuses. Let any man deny that this is so if he can. It is as true as the Gospel itself. As for Gen. GRANT'S "connection with the abuses," even those bitter and unscrupulous Democrats, BAYARD and CASSERLY, were obliged to admit that his character was unstained, eager as they were to blacken it.

"His contempt for civil service reform"—Gen. GRANT being the only President who has ever made the least progress toward placing the civil service of the country on a sound and proper footing. Surely there must be tens of thousands of people who *do* take the trouble of looking into facts for themselves, and who are not to be deceived by the interested slanders concocted by GREELEY for them?

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work, and who took to work over a glass of whisky invariably a feature of the Professor's dinner. This unhappy wretch, we say, will doubtless be despised, but what of his master? Is he any the less despicable because he lives in a big house and belongs to clubs? Perhaps it is as lucky for him that a spy is not set on his steps to track him to his favorite haunts—or the record might not look quite so well as that of the simple, quiet, modest, unobtrusive gentleman whose character he is anxious to destroy, as a masked brave lies in wait for his victim, knife in hand.

The Children's Fund.

In another column will be found the acknowledgment of additional subscriptions to the Children's Excursion Fund, received up to 7 o'clock yesterday evening. The fact that these subscriptions already amount to very nearly five thousand dollars is a convincing proof that the public mind is fully impressed with the necessity for the charitable effort which was indicated in these columns. The very liberal response made to our appeal has been exceedingly gratifying, knowing as we do from personal observation how much health and happiness the proper disposal of these funds can secure. The calls which the administration of the fund make upon the time of sundry members of our staff will continue to be freely responded to, although they necessarily involve an appreciable interference with the ordinary business of our office. We expect to be able to continue the weekly excursions all through the Summer, as also to maintain our system of sick relief for the children of the poor as long as it remains so obvious and pressing a necessity as it is now. Full and explicit balance-sheets will be published from time to time, in order that all may be fully acquainted with the way in which the money subscribed is being spent.

It will occur to everybody interested in this movement that, now it has been commenced, there are many reasons why it ought to be made a permanent agency for doing a much-needed kind of good. With this view, we invite all the friends of the poor children of New-York to have no hesitation in helping to swell the fund already collected for their benefit, to much larger proportions. Whatever remains over at the end of the season will be committed to responsible keeping as the nucleus of a permanent fund, to be devoted to the relief of the sick children of the poor, and to the healthful recreation of those able to enjoy it. A charity like this ought to be a perennial source of blessing to a much-suffering and greatly-neglected class. We shall not consider our work complete until this end has been attained, and we invite our friends to continue to aid us in bringing about so desirable a result.

How Slanders are Manufactured.

One day last week, some booby was allowed to publish in what remains of the *Tribune* the following remarkable tale: That Senator O'BRIEN, Mr. THOMAS MURPHY, Judge MCCUNN, and the TIMES had been holding consultations together with regard to the disposition of offices, and that orders had been made out on the Collector for "places for O'BRIEN'S followers."

Except FENTON'S disciple in the art of running conventions, and political jugglery generally, it seemed unlikely that any one would be idiot enough to believe such a story as this. We passed it by unnoticed, as we do nine-tenths of the *Tribune's* silly inventions. But experience has shown GREELEY'S understrappers that it is easy to get up a "cry," and that if it is repeated often enough somebody or other will believe it. They have tried on that game on several occasions, and found it answer so well that they were encouraged to try it with us. So on Friday, FENTON'S apprentice reproduced the pretty coinage of his brain in this form:

"And now having disposed of this matter, will the TIMES answer the other facts we have stated? Is it not in close alliance with Senator O'BRIEN? Does it not devote columns to his service in slandering better men who are politically opposed to him? Have not the Senator and Judge and proprietor of the TIMES secured by collusion with THOMAS MURPHY places in the Custom-house and Navy-yard, and United States Courts for O'BRIEN'S men, on the absurd claim of the Senator that he can control the Apollo Hall Democracy in GRANT'S interest? Let it answer these questions without childish appeals to a tribunal that cannot respond, and then we have a few more words its consideration."

We answered this—showing that we hold and have held no sort of alliance or correspondence with Senator O'BRIEN, whom, nevertheless, we believe to be a man immeasurably superior in every way to REUBEN E. FENTON, who was, is, and always will be dishonest; or to JOHN COCHRANE, trickster; or to MUDGETT, PALMER, BRENNAN, and the rest of the gang that support GREELEY. Mr. O'BRIEN would not give the proofs of TWEED'S villainy to the *Tribune*, because he knew it would suppress those proofs, as another paper in the City had done. Because Mr. O'BRIEN came to us, the *Tribune* has been "down" upon him ever since.

We further stated that we had never held any consultations with anybody, big or little, about offices—that no head of Department or other official could say that we had ever asked for an office for any living creature—and we defied the *Tribune* to produce any man who could disprove the assertion. As for MCCUNN—the only time we ever saw him was when he came to beg that we would "let him up."

Monday came, and the *Tribune*, knowing well that it had been caught out in what GREELEY would very properly describe as a "willful lie"—only he would garnish the description with a few blasphemies and oaths—quietly slunk out of its position. It never said another word. It could not bring a scintilla of evidence in support of its lies—and so it sneaked away like a cur.

The story of this affair is worth recounting, because it illustrates the shameful tricks which GREELEY'S men now constantly resort to, probably by GREELEY'S own orders—for he is capable of any act of meanness, although he don't like to be caught doing it himself. JOHN COCHRANE, or some of the crowd who are keeping post Greeley in a Fool's Paradise, sat down and concocted a slander. Generally it is directed against some one who cannot reply. People say: "Don't believe it," and accordingly it is not noticed by the assailed. But it is read by thousands of people, it is repeated in all the Greeley organs, (such as they are,) and at last the very fact that you have not answered it is accepted as evidence that it is true. We have seen many a Greeley or Dana slander take that course—and we commend the fact to the notice of the *Nation*, which sometimes says that it is never worth while to reply to false assertions.

In this instance, the apprentice in the Fenton school of morals or politics reckoned without his host. We intend to pin him to his lie, especially as he is a lecturer on what he calls the ethics of his "profession." Where, then, are his proofs of the statements above quoted? What right has he to say that the proprietors of this journal, or any other persons connected with it, secured places for any person whatever, at the instigation of Mr. O'BRIEN, Judge MCCUNN, or anybody else? Did he not know that in making this assertion he was guilty of circulating a willful and deliberate untruth? We are fully convinced that he did know it—and therefore he stands before the public a stupid and reckless libeller. If Mr. GREELEY thinks that his cause can be helped in this way, or by allowing such wretched and unscrupulous bunglers to write for him, he will find out his mistake. A gang of fanatics or knaves may use the poor old man until next November—but after that, although too late, his eyes will be opened to the folly of which he has been guilty in listening to them.

Sheriff Brennan and the "Reformers."

If the people of this State are not convinced before November next of the existence of an alliance, offensive and defensive, between the Greeley faction and the Tammany leaders, it will not be the fault of the *Tribune*, or of Sheriff BRENNAN. The way in which the personal organ of the Baltimore candidate seeks to defend BRENNAN against our exposures, is only equaled by the zeal with which BRENNAN gets up clubs for GREELEY. In reply to our explicit and detailed evidence of the Sheriff's corruption and other disreputable offenses, the Liberal journal continues to assert that our charges are "false," that BRENNAN is "a better man" than some Senators elected on the anti-Tammany ticket, and that he is a "slandered" public officer. Yet nothing could be more convincing than the facts we have laid before the public.

We have shown that, under the law, the Sheriff is entitled to a fee of but fifty cents for each *commitment* to prison made in the Courts of the County, but that he has charged and received a fee for each *arrest* which swells the amount to over $1 50 for each commitment. Thus, in the year 1871, there were 51,466 commitments, for which the Sheriff was entitled to $25,733. As a matter of fact, he received $77,310 50, being a fraudulent excess in one year of $51,577 50. In the first four months of 1872 there were 9,009 commitments, entitling the Sheriff to $4,504 50; but BRENNAN received $23,083, being a fraudulent excess of $17,549 50, the two sums illegally drawn in a year and four months amounting to $69,127. We have also shown that in the year 1871 BRENNAN received, in addition to his fees for arrests, $73,303 01, giving him in one year the enormous income from the tax-payers' pockets of $150,619 51. To all of this the organ of the "Reform" Party has no word to say, except that the Tammany Sheriff is "slandered."

But this is not all. We have shown that BRENNAN was engaged in the common Tammany steal of exorbitant leases. In 1870, the lease to the City of his low dance-house, corner of Pearl and Centre streets, had three years to run at $2,500 a year. BRENNAN got this exchanged for a ten years' lease at $7,500. This was a fraud on the City of $14,100. It was consummated by TOM COMAN, whom Gov. HOFFMAN, while Mayor, employed as a substitute to sanction some of the worst Tammany robberies. In order to preserve for the place thus leased to the City a character worthy of the Tammany occupants, the basement was used as a brothel, and the lower floor as a bar-room.

The man capable of this gross outrage on honesty and decency is held up by the organ of the Baltimore candidate as a martyr, a victim of "slander" and "false charges."

Nor is even this all. We have shown that BRENNAN charged at the rate of $28 97 each for removing prisoners to the Penitentiary; that he collected $60,500 a year as salaries for his subordinates; that he charges, in addition to these salaries, illegal and fraudulent sums for the expenses of these subordinates in seizures; that he allows them to commit grand larceny, under the protection of his orders; and that one, at least, of them, is charged while engaged in this kind of work, with having murderously assaulted an officer of the United States in charge of property, under orders of Judge BLATCHFORD.

These are statements of fact. They are not unsustained allegations. They are fortified with extracts from the records of the Courts, and with definite presentation of exact figures. Can a single one be refuted? Yet what is the answer of the *Tribune*? That BRENNAN is a persecuted man, pursued for political purposes by interested parties, and subjected to "false charges" and "slanders." Honest people will ask why should any defense of BRENNAN be assayed in that paper? If it is a "Reform" champion, as it claims, why should it not sustain an exposure so unanswerably made, and aid in an honest effort to bring a public swindler to justice?

But this is not the game the Greeley organ hunts. It has raised this hue and cry of "reform" to cover its real design, which is to get possession of the public offices for precisely such men as our Sheriff. It defends him because he aids it. The association of GREELEY and BRENNAN is a concern started for mutual profit and the sort of the Tammany is to "boost" for votes by which to carry on the business.

The Masters Message.

The only remarkable thing about the latest (and last) annual message of A. OAKEY HALL is the fact that he should have been in the chair of office to sign it. The document lacks the airy assumption of superiority to public opinion which characterized its predecessor. It contains fewer examples of vicious rhetoric and execrable English, and is altogether less characteristic of Tammany's favorite Mayor than his production of last year. A review of the affairs of the City for the financial year, which only recognizes the influence of the great Reform movement by referring to it as an agency of obstruction, is not likely to command serious attention from anybody. An attempt to show that everything is lovely in our local affairs, even in departments where ring corruption is still strongly intrenched, is not likely to diminish the contempt with which all honest men received Mayor HALL. It is hardly worth while to recall the jaunty confidence with which the Mayor greeted last year about the beneficent operation of the Two per Cent. Tax bill, about "the inconsistent and ignorant denunciations" leveled against TWEED, SWEENY, HALL & Co., and about the chronic and altogether insignificant character of the outcry against local corruption. We are assured this year that the Reformer is not yet born who can keep taxation rates under three per cent. by the same man who told us last year that the two per cent. tax levy was one of the highest products of human wisdom. The opinion of HALL on the one point is quite as worthless as was his opinion about the other. New-York desires nothing better than to be well quit of him and all his tribe, and the pervading feeling in the public mind about this message will be one of sincere thankfulness that it is the last of the series.

A Gold Mine in the Air.

A very artful man in a small way is Mr. CHARLES A. ROBESON. Highly respectable in appearance, suave in manner, eloquent but usually reserved in speech, and about fifty years of age, Mr. ROBESON not long since turned up in Boston. He came thither as a stranger, but he soon made many friends. One reason for this, besides the advantages named, probably lay in the fact that he asked no favors. After a time it leaked out, no one could exactly tell how, that ROBESON was the owner of a gold mine of fabulous wealth in Oregon. Some adventurous persons questioned him on the subject, but he evaded its discussion with a graceful and careless ease, well calculated to fire curiosity and establish confidence. On other occasions, Mr. ROBESON professed annoyance that his secret should have been hinted at. He admitted it was true that he had such a mine, nay, he was not unwilling to show to particular friends specimens of the ore. Beyond this, however, he begged he might be spared further debate. The specimens were shown, and they were magnificent. No more handsome fragments of auriferous red sandstone quartz were ever seen. They represented, Mr. ROBESON incidentally observed, a probable value in his mine of a hundred millions of dollars.

It is not surprising to hear that on this hint the solid men of Boston spoke. Here was a scheme worthy of the Hub of the Universe, befitting the city that had held GILMORE'S Jubilee. The fortunate owner of this new Ophir increased the number of his respectable acquaintances apace. They gave him nice suppers at PARKER'S, drove him proudly behind their fast-trotting steeds, and otherwise evinced their appreciation of modest opulence. The upshot of it all, as the reader anticipates, was that a large number took stock in the ROBESON Mine—parted with, of course, with infinite reluctance by the proprietor—and that, while a fraction of the money was put in the hands of directors to expend for machinery and other improvements, most of the cash found its way into the pocket of Mr. ROBESON. The directors actually went out to San Francisco, ROBESON coolly accompanying the party, with the purpose, as was understood, of guiding them directly to the mine. Arrived at the Golden City, tickets were bought to go on to Portland, and, on the morning the steam-ship was to sail, ROBESON coolly managed to give his companions the slip. So adroit was he in this that the whole party, with the exception of himself, went on board the packet, the *Ajax*, and were carried off to Portland, while ROBESON, as is supposed, took the railroad and made for the East. The representatives of the solid men of Boston will return, no doubt, in good time, and make their way to the three-hill'd city wiser, if sadder, men.

The moral of this may be expressed in terms somewhat like the precautionary admonition of Mrs. Glasse: "First, catch your hare," said that worthy dame, and "first, see your mine," may judiciously be suggested to those who, like the dupes of ROBESON, are tempted into golden speculation. In the meantime, it is to be hoped that the enterprising operator may fall into the hands of justice, since, apart from the wrong inflicted on particular victims, such roguories as his have a tendency to injure legitimate mining projects, to which capital and confidence are alone essential to bring about results of genuine and solid profit.

MINOR TOPICS.

MR. CATACAZY, who disappeared from the diplomatic field some months since, has made a brief return to publicity in a pamphlet said to contain many State secrets. He offered it to the London *Echo* for the modest sum of $300—for the shrewd Greek was not above making money in the gratification of his revenge. But the *Echo* declined it, as it only showed Mr. FISH to have had excellent reasons for sending the Russian Minister home, and that was so well known it would not be worth while to spend a thousand dollars for the details. So CATACAZY went off and published his pamphlet for the gratification of the public. But the public refuse to be entertained, and

SHATTUCK-STEWART

Some details, given in another column, of a visit to a few tenements further up-town, they reveal, with mournful clearness, the kind and amount of suffering experienced by the very poor. We may moralize as we will, but the thought of a mother with six children, three of them sick, confined in one room of a crowded and filthy tenement alongside but one thought—that of immediate relief. Yet one only needs to contemplate the enormous extent of the will to see that relief cannot be made immediate, but, to be worth anything, must be organized, extensive and permanent. Of provision for this, New-York has only too little.

An Englishman has been found who, in an article in the *Contemporary Review* for June, traces nearly all the faults of modern clergymen to the influence of women. His sermons that preaching is almost exclusively for women, and is produced on a low level to meet the needs and nature of women. It might be replied that perhaps the preaching has affected the women quite as much as the women have affected the preaching. The writer, however, deserves credit for his courage in declaring that sometimes we let ourselves to do what they seem to make the women who listen to them not religious, to inculcate the sense of responsibility, and to encourage positive virtues rather than the feebler negative ones on which the weaker mind is now made so much to dwell. With so much Christian work, requiring active energy, endurance, firmness and courage, waiting to be done, it is a shame that so many well-meaning, religious-minded women are doing nothing.

Accounts of unusual heat reach us from abroad, and it is plain that we are not the only sufferers from a most exceptional season. The Bombay *Gazette* says that the thermometer had reached 118° in the shade at Allahabad, and 110° in the shade at Hyderabad. At the latter place, many deaths had taken place from the heat among the Sixteenth Lancers. In the Deccan the wells were drying up fast, and the cattle dying, and a water famine was threatened to add to the general suffering. Fortunately, the monsoon was close at hand, when relief could be depended upon. In Rome the heat has been excessive, and there was another lively scene in the Chamber of Deputies there on the 27th ult., which is imputed by the Press to this cause. Several members came within an ace of getting to blows, and Signor SELLA said that it would be absolutely impossible to continue the sittings, another year, after the first of May. Since the great heat is so general, the question as to how far it is to be ascribed to the "coming comet" takes on increased significance, and there are many who will rejoice when, whether for weal or woe, the 19th of August has passed.

Mr. HENRY NASH is what is called a "fly-proprietor," and he lives on Twickenham Common. Among the things to which Mr. NASH objects, are the periodic visits of the tax-gatherer. How to avert these obnoxious visits has long been a study with him. Resolved to keep within the law, so far as making personal assaults go, and yet to make his residence extremely uncomfortable to the Tax-collector, Mr. NASH at last hit upon a notable device. Two or three weeks ago, the Collector went to the house of NASH in company with the Parish Constable. They said they had come to collect arrears of local taxes, and that they had a distress warrant. NASH received his guests with great affability, and begged they would make themselves at home. To this, like *Bullfrog* in the play, they urbanely responded, by beginning, to take an inventory of the furniture. Mr. NASH stepped out for a moment, and then returned with a hive of bees, which he placed upon the table, and said, "Take an inventory of *them*"—immediately after rolling himself up in the muslin window-curtains. The bees promptly attacked the invaders in full force, and the Collector and his aids fled in confusion, uttering terrible imprecations, while the ingenious NASH rolled upon the floor suffocating with laughter. The trick was entirely successful, and all the officials were badly stung. The raptures of NASH were, however, somewhat abated when, on the following morning, he was fined forty shillings and costs, and ordered to sojourn for a month in the House of Correction.

A wonderful escape is reported from Bilston, in South Staffordshire. A miner was shut down a pit, when there was a tremendous fall of coal, and soon after the pit was quite flooded with water. It was thought that even if the poor fellow had escaped the location from the coal, his death by drowning was inevitable. Yet, after many hours imprisonment, the man was taken out alive and unhurt. He was strong enough, too, to walk home to his wife and children, which he insisted on, being allowed to do. To those supposed bereaved ones, his appearance seemed literally that of one who had risen from the dead. Their joy and amazement may be readily conceived, since no case of deliverance, under like circumstances, was ever before known at Bilston.

World's Fair at Vienna, Commencing May 1, 1873.

To American Exhibitors:

The National Exposition to be held at Vienna, Austria, during next year, is expected to be the largest and most important ever held. The undersigned has been appointed Commissioner by the United States Government, and is anxious to afford every possible facility to his countrymen to enable them to forward specimens of their productions, and to

Second Day of the Racing at Saratoga.

The Fastest Three-Quarters Dash on Record.

The Opening Day Marked Once More—Sobriety, Misery and Ruin Stalked Through the Streets—Yesterday's Races.

SARATOGA, July 15.—The July meeting is a society affair, a mint-julep attendance that on a pretty day, a mint julep so far was bad enough, a warning look place between Murphy's saloon, the office of Jacobs and Gentney, the ticker of Chesebrough, the winner. Murphy claimed that all the horses entered in the Mile to Beat Time were in his stable, and Jacobs and Gentney paused outside the door to see if Murphy would keep his word. Murphy kept his word, and Jacobs and Gentney went in. Then Murphy went out and looked at the horses, and Jacobs and Gentney went out and looked at Murphy. Then Murphy went in and looked at the bar, and Jacobs and Gentney went in and looked at Murphy

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Exchange was almost deserted yesterday, July 15, and the only business transacted was the appointment of the following appraisers:

By James M. Miller, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Lewis G. Cortes, Esq., referee, the house and lot, 19 by 92.6, known as No. 67 Morton-street, west side, on Monday, July 22.

Also, the Supreme Court sale of the two lots, 40 by 100, situate on the east side of Avenue A, 350 feet south of Third-street, on Wednesday, July 17, by order of Richard C. Beamish, Esq., referee.

Mr. Isaac Hone reports the sale of eight full lots, situate on the west side of Fifth-avenue, from One Hundred and Seventeenth to One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, 201.10 by 100, to Wilhelm Kennelly, at private sale.

The following legal sales are ordered for today, Tuesday, July 16:

By James M. Miller, as the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, Charles A. Jackson, Esq., referee, eight lots on west side of Fourth-avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, 75 by 100.10.

By William Kennelly, at the Exchange, by order of Matthew T. Brennan, Esq., Sheriff, the lease of the two lots and building known as Nos. 156 and 158 East Twenty-third-street, south side, between Lexington and Third avenues.

By R. H. Lenboe & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, Charles E. Crowell, referee, the three-story brick store and dwelling No. 1,784 Third-avenue, west side, south of One Hundred and Second-street, Yorkville.

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SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

OCEANIC.....3,800 tons. BALTIC.....3,707 tons.
REPUBLIC, OCEANIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC.....3,700 tons each.

Sailing from New-York every Saturday, from Liverpool every Wednesday, and from Queenstown on WHALE DAYS, calling at Cork Harbor.

OCEANIC.....July 27, 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....Aug. 3, 4 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....Aug. 10, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....Aug. 17, 4½ P. M.

From the White Star Docks, Perrott, Berry, Jersey City. Passage accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled; prices moderate.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and Stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES, gold: Cabin, $80, $100, $120, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $12, gold, extra. Steerage tickets at favorable rates. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown to all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading issued from Belfast, Dublin, Londonderry, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

THOS. H. HENDERSON, Agent.

Drafts from £1 upward.

The undersigned are prepared to issue drafts on and sell Circular Notes, No. 10 Broadway, New-York, in sums of leading issues brought to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to principal railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark; and America as speedily, cheaply, comfortably and safely as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.	WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.
Ontario.....July 20	Victoria.....July 17
Anchoria.....July 27	Ethiopia.....July 24
Anglia.....Aug. 3	Columbia.....July 31
Devonia.....Aug. 10	Caledonia.....Aug. 7
Cambria.....Aug. 17	Britannia.....Aug. 14
Ausonia.....Aug. 24	Italia.....Aug. 21

Abaft, from Pier No. 20 North River, Near York.

Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $50; intermediate, $30; steerage, $20. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Scotia....Wednesday, July 17	Algeria....Saturday, July 27
Java....Wednesday, July 24	Parthia....Saturday, July 27
China....Wednesday, July 31	Calabria....Saturday, Aug. 3
Russia....Wednesday, Aug. 7	Abyssinia....Saturday, Aug. 10
Cuba....Wednesday, Aug. 14	Batavia....Saturday, Aug. 17

And thereafter every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $80, $100, $120, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $12, gold, extra. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown to all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading from Belfast, Dublin, Londonderry, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

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J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, July 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, July 25, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, July 27, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, Aug. 1, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Aug. 3, 2 P. M.

and every subsequent Saturday and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
To London.....80	To London.....35
To Paris.....90	To Paris.....40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE....Saturday, July 27
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN....Saturday, Aug. 10
FRANCE.....DARZE.....Saturday, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT....Saturday, Sept. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$70
To Paris.....$135 and $6 additional.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Parties intending going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, or taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 56 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ENGLAND, ANDEWS.....Wednesday, July 17, at 11 A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER.....Saturday, July 20, at 2 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.....Saturday, July 27, at 10½ A. M.

TO LONDON.
ERIN, LAWSON.....Wednesday, July 17, at 1 P. M.
DENMARK, SUMNER, Wednesday, July 31, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $85, currency
Steerage.....$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $30, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
VIA QUEENSTOWN,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power steamships every

SATURDAY,

from PIER 20, N. RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....July 17, at 1 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....July 24, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....July 31, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. ——.....Aug. 7, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. H. PRICE, Aug. 14, at 11 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Aug. 21, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
Freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
S. LOW DEE, Agent,
No. 26 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 20, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 2 P. M.
WM. M. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 8 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 24, from Pier No. 13 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY BROTHERS & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Coenties-slip.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates to all points in the South and South-West.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to all points.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent at Savannah.
A. G. G. & G. R. R.,
No. 225 Broadway.
Agent C. R. R.,
No. 456 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 3d of every month.

ST. THOMAS, Capt. WEBB.....July 3
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TWELTMANN.....Aug. 3
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM.....Sept. 3

These splendid steamers sails on schedule time for Rio Janeiro, touching at Pernambuco and Bahia, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to

W. L. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 8 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., alternately, from Pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. S. BAKER, July 18.
COLUMBIA, Capt. P. S. OLIVER, (via Nassau,) July 25.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Aug. 1.

For freight or passage apply on board.

E. W. DIMOCK, President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

ATLANTIC Mail Steamship Company's steamship MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, July 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply on board.

E. W. DIMOCK, President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESSO AND VERA CRUZ.

The new and magnificent Mail Steamship Line, New-York and Havana, sailing every Saturday, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF HAVANA, Dunlap.....to sail Saturday, July 20
CITY OF MERIDA, Lewis.....to sail Saturday, Aug. 10

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SON, No. 45 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

HOWLAND'S LINE OF STEAMERS

JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.

UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.

The steamers are constructed of iron, built in New-York and classed A 1 at Lloyd's, and are fitted with every convenience for the comfort of passengers. Sailing from New-York every Saturday, from Savanilla every Wednesday, touching at Kingston, Jamaica, both ways.

From NEWPORT, on the 24, thereafter their dates as they leave New-York, the day of departure will be the 1st Saturday after the day of departure from NEW-YORK. Touching at the 1st Wednesday after the day of departure from SAVANILLA on the 2d.

Returning from KINGSTON to NEW-YORK on the 3rd.

For rates of freight and passage special attention is called to the comfort of passengers—apply to the owners, pier foot of Canal-st.

LEBOR, HARRISON & FORWOOD.

Liverpool and London, or to their Agents, PIM, FORWOOD & CO., No. 2 Will-st., Pier foot of Canal-st.

DOWELL & BARCLAY, Kingston, Jamaica.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SAILING MONTHLY AND GREYTOWN AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA.

PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 13th and 28th each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

July 27.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock precisely, for Aspinwall, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanilla, Mazatlan and Guaymas. Also connecting at Aspinwall with steamers for Ports, Examination and conveyance of baggage, is assured. The best accommodation at moderate rates. Departure from this line of steamers will be regularly continued every month as follows:

From NEWPORT on the 24, thereafter their dates as they leave New-York, the day of departure will be the 1st Saturday after the day of departure from NEW-YORK. Touching at the 1st Wednesday after the day of departure from SAVANILLA on the 2d.

Returning from KINGSTON to NEW-YORK on the 3rd.

For rates of freight and passage special attention is called to the comfort of passengers—apply to the owners, pier foot of Canal-st.

LEBOR, HARRISON & FORWOOD.

Liverpool and London, or to their Agents, PIM, FORWOOD & CO., No. 2 Will-st., Pier foot of Canal-st.

DOWELL & BARCLAY, Kingston, Jamaica.

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CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SAILING MONTHLY AND GREYTOWN AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA.

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From NEW-YORK on the 28, thereafter their dates as they leave New-York, the day of departure will be the 1st Saturday after the day of departure from NEW-YORK. Touching at the 1st Wednesday after the day of departure from PANAMA on the 2d.

Returning from KINGSTON to NEW-YORK on the 3rd.

For rates of freight and passage special attention is called to the comfort of passengers—apply to the owners, pier foot of Canal-st.

LEBOR, HARRISON & FORWOOD.

Liverpool and London, or to their Agents, PIM, FORWOOD & CO., No. 2 Will-st., Pier foot of Canal-st.

DOWELL & BARCLAY, Kingston, Jamaica.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY-YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1872.

Sealed proposals to furnish Timber and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, will be received at this Bureau until 12 M. of the 2nd of July next, at which time the bids will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Timber, &c., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids, persons bidding for supplies at several yards will enclose their bids in separate envelopes, each indorsed with the name of the yard for which the bid is made.

Printed schedules for each classes as parties desiring to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificates of guarantors, with printed forms of advertisement, can be obtained at this office, or at the office, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandants of each Navy-yard, and the Purchasing Pay-masters for each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the articles at other yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, but the Department reserves the right to reduce the quantity of any class of timber, &c., to conform to require it, before the execution of the contracts. All applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

By direction of the Department, bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish. The guarantees must be certified by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the districts in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, but the Navy Department reserves the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Under the provisions of the second section of the act approved March 3, 1863, the offer of any person who, as principal or surety, has not filled his contract for 1871-'72 will not be received.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per hundred dollars of each payment will be withheld in triplicate by the Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Pay-master of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the Pay-master of the station nearest the yard, on the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank—Oregon Pine Deck Plank at Mare Island yard; No. 5, White Oak Boards; No. 7, Yellow Pine Logs—Oregon Pine Logs at Mare Island yard; No. 8, Yellow Pine Beams—Oregon Pine Beams at Mare Island yard; No. 9, Oregon Pine Mast Timber at Mare Island yard; No. 11, White Pine Logs; No. 12, White Pine Masts; No. 13, White Pine Plank Boards—Sugar Pine Boards at Mare Island yard; No. 15, White Ash, Elm, Beech—White Ash Rectwood at Mare Island yard; No. 16, White Ash Rectwood; No. 17, Lahaway, Locust and Dogwood; No. 18, Cherry; No. 19, Locust Timber; No. 20, Locust Treenails; No. 22, Cypress, Cedar; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 24, Lignum-vitæ; No. 25, Ingot Copper; No. 26, Wrought Iron Bolts; No. 27, Round Iron Square or Scraps; No. 28, Iron Rods; No. 34, Iron Plate; No. 35, Steel; No. 36, Iron Spikes; No. 38, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 39, Iron Cut Nails; No. 42, Lead Pipe, Sheet; No. 43, Lead Pipe, Waste; No. 44, Tin Pig, Bar, Sheet; No. 45, Lucky Rings; No. 46, Rolled Naval Brass; No. 47, Solder; No. 52, Iron and Steel; No. 56, Files; No. 57, Augers; No. 58, Tools for ship stores; No. 59, Tools for use in yard and repair shops; No. 60, Hardware for ship stores; No. 61, Hardware for use in yard and repair shops; No. 62, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 63, Linseed-oil; No. 65, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 66, Sperm and Lard Oil; No. 64, Tallow, Soap; No. 67, Fish-oil; No. 68, Glass; No. 69, Brushes; No. 70, Cordage; No. 71, Manila; No. 72, Bolting; No. 73, Canvas; No. 74, Cordage; No. 75, Ship Chandlery; No. 76, Acids; No. 78, Resin, Pitch, Crude Turpentine; No. 77, Rosin, Refined; No. 79, Lamp Chimneys; No. 80, Lamp Wicks; No. 81, Lamps; No. 82, Lanterns; No. 83, Signal Lanterns; No. 84, Jib Canvas; No. 85, Bellows; No. 86, Anthracite Coal; No. 85, Semi-bituminous Coal; No. 87, Bituminous Coal; No. 88, Charcoal; No. 89, Wood; No. 90, Patented Articles.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective Navy-yards:

KITTERY.

Nos. 1, 7, 12, 13, 15, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 52, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90.

CHARLESTOWN.

Nos. 1, 7, 12, 13, 15, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 52, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90.

BROOKLYN.

Nos. 1, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 52, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 52, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 52, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90.

NORFOLK.

Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 52, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90.

PENSACOLA.

Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 52, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90.

MARE ISLAND.

Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 52, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90.

UNITED STATES ENGINEERS OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 11, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M. of SATURDAY, Aug. 10, 1872, for labor and materials for constructing two hundred and forty (240) lineal feet, more or less, of pier at Little Sodus, N. Y.

The amount of material to be removed by dredging is estimated at 5,000 cubic yards of Sand, Mud, &c., from the South Channel of the Appomattox River, near Petersburg, Va.

Proposals will state price per yard for material measured in scows, including excavation and removal to a point and number of miles required; time of beginning; average daily amount of excavation.

Proposals to be sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside, on forms furnished from this office, accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of Aug. 7, 1872, and will be opened in five minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

Forms of proposals, specifications, and any other desired information, can be had on application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers United States Army.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 23d day of July, 1872, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, Washington, D. C., for 2,000 cubic yards, more or less, Granite, Limestone, or other hard, durable stone, broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete. The proposals to be accompanied by a sample of the stone.

Proposals will be made by the cubic yard, and will be received by weight; the price per cubic yard to be ascertained by the Superintendent by measuring accurately and weighing the same.

All bids must be made on the printed form, to be obtained of the Superintending Architect, at Washington, or the Collector of Customs at Chicago, and must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $5,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him.

All of the concrete stone needed will require to be delivered within forty days after the contract is entered into.

The right to reject any or all the bids is reserved.

Proposals will be opened at 12 M. on the 23d day of July, 1872.

Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 11, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M., SATURDAY, August 10, 1872, for removing, by dredging, from the harbor of Indiantown, N. C., about 30,000 cubic yards, more or less, of hard material, and forty thousand (40,000) cubic yards, more or less, of clay and gravel; measurements to be made in position.

Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office.

Major of Engineers, United States Army.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.—Tenders are invited for about one hundred and two thousand (102,000) cubic yards of Earth Excavation, and about one hundred and seventy-five thousand (175,000) feet, board measure, of Hemlock Timber, for the construction of a Bridge over the Niagara River, at the Falls. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Company's office, at Suspension Bridge, Niagara, and at the office of Messrs. Worthington & Forrester, Civil Engineers, 35 Nassau-st., New-York. Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th July inst.

By order of the Board,
CHARLES J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

Suspension Bridge, June 29, 1872.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES-ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 6, 1872.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR DREDGING below Fredericksburg, Va., to the extent of about 40,000 cubic yards.

Proposals will be sealed, in duplicate, indorsed on outside, accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of Aug. 10, 1872, and will be opened at 1 P. M. of the same day, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

Forms of proposals, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application to this office.

Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES-ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 6, 1872.

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Proposals will be sealed, in duplicate, indorsed on outside, accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of Aug. 10, 1872, and will be opened at 1 P. M. of the same day, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

Forms of proposals, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application to this office.

Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M., SATURDAY, Aug. 10, 1872, for dredging the channel at Big Sodus, N. Y., and for labor and materials for the repair of pier at Little Sodus, N. Y., in case of loss of the said breakwater at that harbor.

The amount of material to be removed by dredging is twenty-nine thousand five hundred and ninety (29,590) cubic yards.

The amount of material to be required for the repair of the said breakwater is two hundred and eighty (280) cubic yards of stone and the necessary labor for placing the same.

Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers United States Army.

PROPOSALS.

Post-Office and Sub-Treasury, Boston, Mass.,
Office of Superintendent, June 24, 1872.

WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office at the above-named date, for furnishing all the labor and materials required in the construction and completion of the wrought and cast-iron work of extension, except the iron columns and girders under the new roof, what casing is used, and when, where and how to be manufactured; (in) what kind of package put up for shipment, and whether marine or land risks.

The plans to be seen at this office, and consist of one-half panel each, and to equal the best grade of army or navy tobacco; not to be lower in quality than the sample to be seen at the office of the Depot Commissary, 10 Hudson-st., New-York City.

The tobacco to be packed in boxes, (caddies,) to contain twenty-one (21) pounds net each, and the boxes to be packed in cases, (eight to a case,) boxed-lined.

Each proposal to state upon what terms (if required) of the tobacco proposed to be furnished must accompany the proposals and be referred to therein. No conditional future perfection, to equal sample grade, will be considered. Delivery to be at Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., (Lafayette, Navy-yard, Boston, Mass., or Chicago, Ill.,) during the months of tanning accurately and weighing the same.

All bids must be made on the printed form, to be obtained of the Superintending Architect, at Washington, or the Collector of Customs at Chicago, and must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $5,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him.

All of the concrete stone needed will require to be delivered within forty days after the contract is entered into.

The right to reject any or all the bids is reserved.

Proposals will be opened at 12 M. on the 23d day of July, 1872.

Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES-ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 11, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M. SATURDAY, August 10, 1872, for removing, by dredging, from the harbor of Indiantown, N. C., about 30,000 cubic yards, more or less, of hard material, and forty thousand (40,000) cubic yards, more or less, of clay and gravel; measurements to be made in position.

Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office.

Major of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEERS OFFICE,
THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES-ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 11, 1872.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR dredging below Fredericksburg, Va., to the extent of about 40,000 cubic yards.

Proposals will be sealed, in duplicate, indorsed on outside, accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of Aug. 10, 1872, and will be opened at 1 P. M. of the same day, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

Forms of proposals, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application to this office.

Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until 12 M. SATURDAY, August 10, 1872, for labor and materials for constructing two hundred and forty (240) lineal feet, more or less, of pier, at Little Sodus, N. Y.

There will be required about one hundred thousand (100,000) feet, board measure, of hemlock timber and plank; forty-seven thousand (47,000) feet, board measure, of pine timber and plank; seventy-seven (77) lineal feet of oak posts; thirty thousand (30,000) pounds of iron in bolts and rods; one hundred and two thousand and (2,000) cubic yards of filling, and the necessary labor for constructing the pier.

Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until 12 M., Saturday, Aug. 10, 1872, for labor and materials for constructing two hundred and forty (240) lineal feet, more or less, of pier, at Little Sodus, N. Y.

There will be required about one hundred thousand (100,000) feet, board measure, of hemlock timber and plank; sixty-seven thousand (67,000) feet of pine timber; forty-four (44) feet oak snubbing posts; five hundred (500) pounds of iron; three hundred and twenty-eight (328) perms. of stone, and the necessary labor for constructing the pier.

Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 11, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until 12 M. SATURDAY, August 10, 1872, for removing, by dredging, from the harbor of Indiantown, N. C., about 30,000 cubic yards, more or less, of hard material, and forty thousand (40,000) cubic yards, more or less, of clay and gravel; measurements to be made in position.

Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office.

Major of Engineers, United States Army.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.—Tenders are invited for about one hundred and two thousand (102,000) cubic yards of Earth Excavation, and about one hundred and seventy-five thousand (175,000) feet, board measure, of Hemlock Timber and Plank, for the construction of a Bridge over the Niagara River, at the Falls. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Company's office, at Suspension Bridge, Niagara, and at the office of Messrs. Worthington & Forrester, Civil Engineers, 35 Nassau-st., New-York. Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th July inst.

By order of the Board,
CHARLES J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

Suspension Bridge, June 29, 1872.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until 12 M., Saturday, Aug. 10, 1872, for dredging the channel at Big Sodus, N. Y., and for labor and materials for the repair of pier at Little Sodus, N. Y., in case of loss of the said breakwater at that harbor.

The amount of material to be removed by dredging is twenty-nine thousand five hundred and ninety (29,590) cubic yards.

The amount of material to be required for the repair of the said breakwater is two hundred and eighty (280) cubic yards of stone and the necessary labor for placing the same.

Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers United States Army.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Anderson's Hotel,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
47 EAST LEXINGTON AV., 4TH-ST. NEAR GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK.
P. ANDERSON, Proprietor.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL,
Corner 37th-st. and Madison-av.,
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL—EUROPEAN PLAN.
GOOD AND STOCK, MODERATE.
EVERYTHING NEW.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 570 West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 23d-av. And the "Times" Down-Town Office, No. 256 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

THE CHILDREN'S FUND.

What Progress Has Been Made Toward Relieving the Sick.

The Contributions Yesterday.—Visits to Sick Children.—Distressing Scenes.—How the Fund is to be Expended.

We have to acknowledge, today, thirty-eight additional subscriptions to the Excursion and Relief Fund, amounting in all to $418, which, with our previous receipts, make a grand total of $4,907 07. Hereafter we will only acknowledge contributions received up to 5 P. M., when the Treasurer's account for the day is closed with our cashier. The following contributions are acknowledged:

Theodore Roosevelt	$100 00
M. Y.	50 00
W. L. Gaynor	40 00
Mrs. S. J. L.	25 00
Mrs. J. A. Vanderpool	25 00
Edmund Penfold	25 00
C. B., Jr.	15 00
J. Nelson Tappan	15 00
Henry's Contest, New Jersey	10 00
W. J. Pierce	10 00
My Polly, (Putnam, Conn.)	10 00
A Constant Reader	10 00
T. P. C.	10 00
Stanley, New-Jersey	10 00
T. G. S.	10 00
Cash	10 00
Mrs. J. Prosens, (Yonkers)	5 00
M. E.	5 00
W. M., (Goshen, N. Y.)	5 00
Cash	5 00
Charles E. White	5 00
Good Investment	5 00
Lena	5 00
S. T. B.	5 00
J. E. A.	5 00
M. H. H.	5 00
H. S.	3 00
Little Frank S.	3 00
W. Tilton	3 00
Mas.	3 00
Carrie Viola	2 00
H. P. P.	2 00
J. W. T.	1 00
Chick	1 00
Maud's Savings Bank	1 00
Mrs. E., (Brooklyn)	1 00
Campbell and Fannie	1 00
E. F. J.	1 00
Total	$418 00
Previously acknowledged	$4,519 07
Aggregate of fund	$4,907 07

Preparations are now nearly completed for the two excursions which will take place this week. On Friday next, the 19th inst., we will be able to take the children who attend the Cottage-place, East River, Phelps, Avenue B, Lost, Fifth Ward and Hudson River Industrial Schools of the Children's Aid Society. Besides these schools, the children of the Union City Mission No. 2, in Greenwich-street, near the Battery, will also participate, and our reporters will gather in others who go to no school in particular. The excursion will start from the foot of Franklin-street, North River, and not from Christopher-street, as previously announced, it having been found that the former point was too far uptown. The Silver Cornet Band, composed of the inmates of the New-York Juvenile Asylum, will be present, they having tendered their services free of charge. The children will embark on board the barge Anna, which will proceed down the river to Raritan Bay, New-Jersey, the party landing at Eagleswood Grove, where the children will enjoy four or five hours of almost unrestrained liberty.

On saturday morning the fourth excursion will take place. The teachers of the Wilson Mission, corner of Eighth-street and Avenue A, have promised to procure 500 children, which number will include those in daily attendance at their school, who, like all the children to be taken on these excursions, belong to parents who are very poor. The remainder of the party will be composed of children belonging to the Home Schools, whose Superintendent, Work in the City. The usual amusements will be given to the little ones on that day. Unless we succeed in obtaining the use of Oriental Grove, where Saturday's excursion went, it will be necessary to take the party to Excelsior Park, on the Hudson River, opposite Yonkers.

We have been thus far, we shall much to learn in the conduct of excursions for children, and have already made some needed improvements in the arrangements.

Details of several games have been suggested to us, in which candy can be used as prizes, therefore, we have purchased, at wholesale rates, a large quantity to be used effectively on excursions, as heretofore.

The provisions for the children will be on a liberal scale, and of the best quality. In order to amplify that portion of our work we have arranged with Messrs. Nash & Fuller to prepare the sandwiches, and they, as their contribution to the fund, have agreed to furnish the food at absolute cost. Believing that the fund intrusted to our care is for the sole purpose of giving a day of pleasure to the very poorest of the City children, we have declined to contribute any of the money in our hands toward defraying the expenses incurred by institutions which have been in the habit of giving regular annual excursions. When we made an appeal for the children of the poor, we meant those who had no means whatever of getting away from the City into the country.

Visiting the Sick Poor.

We have received the following report from Mr. George Calder, Superintendent of the Rivington-street Lodging-house, relative to the work he is doing:

I know you desire to keep your contributors and readers fully apprised of what is being done to relieve the sickness and suffering which prevail among the poor children throughout the City, and so I shall endeavor to send you at short intervals a synopsis of the work in the Wards in which you have asked my co-operation. Today we have sent Dr. Long to attend three sick children living in miserable quarters at No. 62 Columbia-street. Also, two at No. 138 Suffolk-street. Dr. Crampton has attended a case of cholera infantum at No. 619 Fifth-street, two sick little ones at No. 94 Willet-street, one at No. 108 Ridge-street, one at No. 206 Second-street, and another at No. 31 Willet-street. Besides this a very destitute woman, with three young children, living in the rear of No. 12 Goerlck-street, has been furnished with a small supply of rice, tea, milk, and vegetables. Similar aid has been extended to four of the families for whom we have provided medical attendance. We have also given away a number of the palm-leaf fans, which are very gratefully received. The fans are very much needed indeed. Many of these poor people feed their children on bread and molasses. The little ones smear molasses all over the house, and it is usually swarming with flies. In the course of our visitations yesterday, a TIMES representative and myself, after accomplishing the dangerous feat of climbing several flights of tumble-down stairs, entered a room which looked like a colony of bees in swarming time. The poor woman whom we called to and made a vigorous onslaught upon the little pests with the ends of our aprons, but as fast as we drove them out at the window they came in at the other end, as there was little else in the windows, she could not close them. And had to give up in despair. The TIMES representative suggested a fan, and today we sent the poor woman the identical one in the case of an inmate from Five Points. The only difficulty we have met as yet has been in regard to ice. There does not seem to be any place where we can even make discount. There are hundreds of poor people in these Wards to whom ice would be the greatest of cordials, and who cannot afford to buy it. I trust you will be able to suggest some method of supplying it. We shall endeavor to supply the want. The relief which we extend is received with unmixed feelings of surprise and thankfulness; overwhelmed. The poor people cannot account for this extraordinary benevolence.

Mr. Calder's labors are thus described by our reporter:

The Rivington-street and Fifteenth Wards went yesterday morning through some of the thickly populated portions of these wards in search of sick children, and the scenes that were witnessed were heartrending and distressing. Each one found necessarily caused a sad regret as to the chief missionary of the district, who has undertaken the task of defraying expenses to attend the sick children, and at the same time to supply the little pets with such needful things, as ice, milk, fans, &c., as may be required to ameliorate their sufferings.

The writer accompanied the missionary, reluctantly, in visits to some of the cases of sickness that had been discovered. At No. 210 Fifth-street the missionary found Bridget Donlan, a sick widow, with two children sick from cholera infantum. Broken down from her own ill-health, the poor woman could hardly hold up her head; yet she had not day she devoted herself to the care of her two little ones. She was too poor to obtain a doctor, consequently the missionary supplied her with a medical attendant, and orders were given for the supply of such articles as were considered needful. The relief was none too soon, and the poor widow expressed her thanks in fearful accents.

At No. 206 Second-street the missionary found a little child, but one year old, in the care of a person who bore no relationship to it. The mother was sick in the hospital and the latter out of employment. The warm weather was doing its work with sad effect upon the little one. The house was crowded with families occupying a large number of children, and the child appeared likely to die for want of that attention so necessary in such cases. The case was attended to at once.

A sad sight was presented at No. 62 Columbia-street. This is one of the nauseous tenement-buildings having a house front and rear, and a yard between them of only a few square feet in this building were seventeen families, having over a hundred children. Here were three sad cases of sickness and distress. On the first floor of the rear house were two small rooms, the front room being used as a kitchen and living room, and the back as a bed room. In the latter, but a little more than six feet square, were three beds, one for the parents, the two others for the three children. On one of the beds lay a little boy of three years, named Kummer, suffering from the Summer complaint, and looking so exhausted that the heart was sickened by the sight. The father was working in a sash shop, and was absent on Sunday. Deprived of the mother, being unacquainted with the English language, knew not how to seek the assistance provided by the Dispensary. The missionary took the details of this case, and then sought out others. On the first floor of the front house she found a mother, named Mrs. Morris, with six children, the youngest an infant, sick with cholera infantum, and not contented unless continually in her mother's arms. With her hands thus tied she had to prepare the meals for the other children and for her husband, who was out driving a truck. Her slender income rendered her unable to procure a doctor for her child, and all she could do was to give the little one as much air as possible by walking about with it through the hallway of the house. This family lived in two rear rooms for which they paid $8 per month, and although the evidence was present that the wife had a wish for cleanliness and order, the care of the sick child for over three weeks had caused her to neglect many things. Her case was at once reported. Further inquiry elicited the fact that another sick child named Singer was on the floor above. The little girl had been sick with diarrhea for several weeks, and was unable to leave the bed, located in a dark room, the only light being that received from the door, through which the air, heated by passing through the living-room, reached the child from the stairway or the front windows. The mother of the child, whose desire for cleanliness was apparent in everything around the place, burned one of her children on Sunday last, and the missionary called yesterday and found she was fearful that she might lose another of the three remaining. While the writer was talking to her the father returned home, being compelled to quit his work as a blacksmith in consequence of being overheated. He expressed sorrow at being thus obliged to lose half a day's pay, especially as he had to spend so much for rent. The particulars of this case were taken down and the necessary assistance rendered.

The next peculiar case of distress was at No. 94 Willett-street. In this large double tenement-house were over a hundred children, who nudged about the stairways and impeded the movements of the missionary. On the third floor of this house was found a family named George, consisting of father, mother, and eight children, all living in three rooms for which they had to pay $12 per month. The father was a porter in a paper-box factory, and the eldest daughter, aged fourteen, was yesterday engaged in making paper boxes at sixteen cents for twelve dozen. Three children were found sick in this family, one an infant in arms. The mother was almost broken down with the cares of her domestic duties. Of course aid was promptly supplied.

At No. 31, in the same street, a little child, named Mercier, lay sick from the heat. In this building the only ventilation being that supplied through a back stairway, dark and filthy, were fourteen children, while in the rear house were at least forty more. The mother of the sick child had in her room a sewing-machine, with which she assisted her husband in maintaining the family. The long sickness of the child had engrossed all of her time. This case was promptly attended to by the missionary.

On the second floor of No. 201 Delancey-street, in a rear room, was found a child of eleven months, so emaciated from sickness as not to look over four months. The mother, Mrs. Hutscher, had three children under seven years, and was unable to employ a doctor, as her husband's earnings were only $11 per week, and they had to pay $7 rent per month. The father, being a painter, was more often in ill health than otherwise, and was therefore unable, a great portion of his time, to go to work. The woman was only too grateful to think some one would help her to get her child well. This was a very deserving case, and received ready assistance.

On the top floor of a large tenement-house, No. 135 Suffolk-street, was found a widow woman named Petrusko in apparently the last stage of consumption. But suffering as she was, she had to work hard making tassels in order to support her two children. The missionary reported the case as one deserving of assistance.

It was a marked feature, yesterday, in all the houses visited, that the heat was of the most intense kind, especially where children most abounded the heated atmosphere was perfectly unbearable, yet these little sick ones had either to live or die. It is likely that the latter—without—out even the comfort of a little ice to cool their fevered lips.

The missionaries are now hard at work, and the sick children will promptly receive relief. The greatest trouble is to find persons who will act as missionaries in the different wards, and look up cases of sick children, and report them.

In company with the missionaries of the Five Points, a TIMES reporter yesterday spent a great portion of the day in looking after the wants of the sick poor of that neighborhood, and assisting in the distribution of medicines, food and delicacies that were deemed necessary. The first visits were made to the parties supplied on previous occasions, all of whom appeared to have benefitted by the assistance given them. The following families were visited and aided yesterday: At No. 4 Birmingham-place a woman was found on the third floor, with a family of four children, all puny looking, and the youngest suffering from inflammation of the bowels. Nourishing food seemed the most needful here, and was purchased at the nearest grocery, consisting of oat-meal, bread and sugar, and an order was left for milk to be supplied the little fellow every day until further notice. At No. 16 Doyer-street, in a basement known as the Grave, was also found a German widow named Jones, with four little ones, one of them suffering from spinal disease. She was supplied at once with bread, milk, oat-meal and beef, to make soup and beef-tea for the sick child, and an order was left with the dealer in her neighborhood to supply her with one pint of milk and a pound of beef each day for a week. The cellar in which these five human beings exist has been condemned by the Health Officers as unfit for human habitation; but the poor woman's means are too limited to incur the additional rent of better apartments, and it is proposed to use some of the fund to aid her in making up the deficiency. In Cherry-street, No. 4, Cherry-street, Dr. G. Holmes, the Physician of the Department of Public Charities, showed the visitor a case of decided suffering. A little boy named Johnny Mack, aged seven years, has been sick for thirteen weeks, and is reduced to a mere skeleton for want of wholesome air and nourishing food. An order was left with the visitor to supply food for beef-tea for two weeks, and medicines were procured for the mother to use. The fresh air cannot be supplied without removing the child entirely from the locality in which his little life has already been poisoned, and in his emaciated condition this cannot be effected without providing a home in the country for the mother to remain with and take care of him.

In another basement, at No. 40 Hamilton-street, a little child was found suffering from the effects of the heat and teething, and the mother was promised a physician. The little girl, Mary McCutcheon, reported some days ago as having fallen ill from tobacco stripping, was visited in her new home, No. 65 Mott-street, and as she only requires good food to renew her strength, a supply of necessaries were given to the mother for her use.

At No. 36 Hamilton-street Mrs. Daly was given a goodly provision of nourishment for her sick child, and Mrs. Delaney, of No. 45 Essex-street, was also supplied with some cans, rice, milk, and such food as an invalid requires, she being a consumptive and subject to violent attacks of hemorrhage that prevent her doing anything permanent. Labor is her only means for the support of her family. At No. 334 Forty-second-street an industrious widow was found with a sick child, who only needs wholesome food to complete her recovery. Little Susie Flood was supplied with wine, ice, beef and milk, and her happy mother received it great satisfaction on account of her only child. These amount expended so far in relief by the visitors of the above localities has only reached about $20, but some other bills will fall due during the week, and the order for supplies be renewed again until the necessity for them in the individual cases has ceased.

Commerce of the Fens.

From the Sunday Times.

The publishers of the NEW-YORK TIMES have organized a very creditable and praiseworthy charity in undertaking their sense of holiday excursions for the poor little waifs and strays of the lower wards. Two of these enjoyable affairs were successfully conducted last week, and others are proposed, more than $5,000 having been subscribed by charitable individuals for the purpose. Already some 1,200 street children have had a taste of country and sea air and enjoyment by this means, and certainly no nobler or more needed charity could be devised for their benefit.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

Review of the Department Reports by Mayor Hall.

The County and City Debt.—A Synopsis of the Various Documents.—The Board of Public Works.

The Mayor yesterday submitted his annual messages to the Common Council, from which the following extracts are taken. The subjoined table from the Controller's books shows the City and County debt at the commencement of the year and its variations to June 30:

CITY DEBT.	Dec. 31, 1871.	June 30, '72.
Sinking fund	$22,516,216	$22,573,103
Payable from taxation	26,120,000	26,162,833
Temporary debt	14,966,000	13,257,277
Revenue bonds	4,000,000	14,249,457
COUNTY DEBT.		
Payable from taxation	$9,337,500	$9,270,500
Revenue bonds	500,000	1,622,500
Total	$118,439,716	$121,057,470
Less sinking fund	22,516,216	22,573,103
Net debt	$95,923,500	$98,484,366

For the six months ending with the 30th of June, stocks have been issued on account of, viz.:

Assessment fund (payable from assessments to be collected)	$964,125
Arrearages of 1871	5,000,000
Appropriations and for 1872 (payable from taxes of 1872 to be collected)	11,125,109
County Court-houses	150,000
Street-widening purposes	1,000,000
Docks	1,000,000
Public schools	250,000
Public works (sewer and repair stock)	16,000
New-York bridge	350,000
Public parks	1,397,273
Total	$19,517,273

In round numbers the apparent debt is about $127,000,000, as against about $7,000,000 to the Treasury and about $21,000,000 in the Sinking Fund. The following is an estimate of the real estate of the City and County, prepared by Courtlandt Palmer, Anthony J. Bleecker and Adrian H. Muller:

Miscellaneous property	$4,883,742
Sundry lots	2,719,307
Public Charities and Correction	12,883,000
Board of Education	6,083,970
Fire Department	1,109,778
Police Department	1,619,467
Markets	1,327,374
Public squares and parks	108,616,480
Wharves and piers, North River	7,686,000
Wharves and piers, East River	1,794,000
Croton Aqueduct, Department	90,000,000
Total value of real estate and realty erections belonging to New-York City and County	$249,983,499

Out of the various taxes ordered to be levied during the current year, amounting to about $22,000,000, appropriations are to be made for State tax, including State tax for common schools, to be paid by the County of New-York.....$5,745,060 82

Interest on bonds and stocks of the City of New-York	8,072,637 74
Interest on bonds and stocks of the County of New-York	2,412,670 00
Principal of bonds and stocks that may become due and payable from taxation within the year 1872	955,420 68
Total	$17,231,745 24

The Board of Apportionment also appropriated the remainder of the Taxation and General Fund as follows:

City Expenses to Dec. 31, 1872	$14,296,311 19
County Expenses to Dec. 31, 1872	2,624,994 07
	$17,231,745 24

POLICE.

There is nothing of importance under this head conveyed in the message, save a suggestion that the Council ask the Legislature for an increase of the force to 4,500.

DOCKS.

In this Department there has been expended, during the year ending April 30, 1872, the sum of $2,076,855 47. Of the $2,000,000 Docks bonds issued by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the Department received only $1,100,000.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The estimated expenses of this Department for the year 1871 amounted to $2,706,500, as against $2,260,296 44 amount received for general expenses, which, with a special fund of $200,000 for new schools, was the amount expended by the Board for schools directly under its control. The estimate for the present year is fixed at $3,017,365.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

According to the report of the Commissioners the expenses of this Department for the past year have been about $1,080,025 82. Of this, $600,000 has been paid in salaries and wages. During the year the Bureau of Combustible Material has turned into the relief fund of this Department $31,407 for licenses alone.

CROTON AQUEDUCT.

The Aqueduct is reported in good condition. The message points to the enormous waste of water, and suggests that the citizens should exert themselves to aid in checking this growing evil.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES.

The aggregate valuations of real and personal estates for 1872, amount to $1,104,098,057, and for 1871, to $1,076,224,532, showing an increase for the current year of $27,873,525. The aggregate of mortgages upon real estate in the City is estimated to be over $400,000,000, of which insurance companies hold $100,000,000, and savings banks about the same amount. Banking capital is assessed in the sum of $76,727,745 for the year 1872. The total number of assessments made is:

Of means of real estate	127,177
Of wages or income	29,161
Of stockholders of banks	26,736
Total	183,244

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

In November last when the changes of administration occurred the liabilities of the Department amounted to $1,650,039 70; due bills, $145,000, and unpaid accounts, $505,039 70; total, $654,971 55. The greater part of the funds available to the Department since November have been applied to the liquidation of this indebtedness.

HARLEM RIVER AND WESTCHESTER.

A plan for a tunnel under the Harlem River at the head of Seventh avenue, has been prepared, and also plans for iron draw-bridges. Plans have been adopted and filed for laying out 8,000 lineal feet of streets in the vicinity of High Bridge.

THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

The collections in the Museum are increasing in value, partly by purchase and partly by donations. The new subscriptions received by the Trustees amount to $65,000.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

During the year 1871 there were 21,332 patients treated at the public hospitals, 17,717 at the Bureau for the Outdoor Poor, and 3,645 at their homes; 5,128 infants and small children were received at the asylums and nurseries, 1,726 boys had the benefit of daily instruction at the nautical and industrial schools, and 118 of both sexes in the Idiot School. The number received at the several charitable institutions of the Department was 47,611. From the Labor Bureau employment was obtained for 43,000 persons. At the City Prison there were committed 51,405 persons, of whom 21,183 were transferred to the Workhouse, and 2,956 to the Penitentiary.

The Mayor calls attention to the horrors of the Tombs, which he designates as the high school of crime. He suggests that the tax-payers' consent to a liberal expenditure of money in constructing a new prison.

Department of Public Works—Mr. Van Nort's Report.

Mr. Van Nort, the Commissioner of Public Works, has made to the Mayor his report of the operations of the Department of Public Works for the year ending April 10, 1872. The distribution of Croton water in the lower part of the City is being improved by the laying of a new water-main from the reservoir to Chambers-street. In extending the system of Croton-water, pipes more than twelve and a half miles of pipe, from four inches to four feet in diameter, were laid.

There were laid during the year, 261,400½ square yards of stone block-pavement, 12,140 yards of wooden pavement, and 119,997 square feet of bridge or street-crossings.

The receipts from water rents were increased, while the number of Water Permits was reduced from 67 to 35 for the whole City. A new storage-reservoir, capable of holding 2,000,000,000 gallons, is being constructed at Boyd's Corners, in Putnam County, and will be ready for use next Fall; preparations for building another, still larger, reservoir, are being made. The City uses 95,000,000 gallons of water daily, the increase in the consumption of water being as more than double the rate of increase in population.

During the year 3 miles of streets were regulated and graded, 24½ miles of curb, and gutter set, 11 miles of side-walks flagged, 600,000 cubic yards of rock and 65,268 cubic yards of earth excavated, and 367,262 cubic yards of material filled in.

New-York City has 400 miles of streets and avenues, of which 225 miles are regulated and graded, and 104 miles are paved. There are 18,305 street-lamps under the jurisdiction of the Department.

By the report of Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, a detailed account of the expenditures made under the several appropriations is given.

By the report from the Bureau of Collection of Assessments, the amount of assessments remaining uncollected on the 1st of January of the fiscal year, together with the assessments received for collection during the year, was $6,266,263 17, of which there was collected and paid into the City Treasury $1,575,655 38; $3,300-906 45 were returned as arrears; assessments for arrears 71 were vacated or reduced.

The report of the Contract Clerk states a list of sixty-eight contracts made during the year, the aggregate amount of which is $4,030,877 40.

The expenditures of the Department on account of the several items from April 11 to Dec. 31, 1871, and from April 11 to April 10, 1872.

The expenditures of the Department upon Trust and Special Funds were $5,983,824 68.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Nicolo Andres was held for examination by Commissioner Betts, yesterday, on a charge of desertion from the Austrian bark Rebecca.

John Simmons, aged forty-one years, a native of France, fell out of a fourth-story window of his residence, No. 126 Clinton-place, yesterday, and was killed.

William Baker, a colored laborer, residing at No. 94 Sullivan-street, fell overboard from Pier No. 17 East River, yesterday evening, and was drowned. His body was recovered.

Nathan Sonneberg, of No. 265 East Tenth-street, was brought before Commissioner Shields, yesterday, charged with erasing canceled revenue stamps. He was held in $2,000 bail for examination.

Samuel Taft, a truckman, fifty-five years of age, who lived at One Hundred and Tenth-street and Boulevard, died at the Reception Hospital, yesterday, from injuries received on Friday last by falling from his truck.

Wm. Kiernan, aged fifty, died yesterday at his residence, No. 56 East Fourteenth-street, from injuries received several days ago while at work at John M. Downie's silk factory, in Forty-second-street, near Third-avenue.

Charles Bernet, aged eighteen, of No. 45 Henry-street, during a quarrel, yesterday, with a stranger in front of the store of the 16th ward police station, received a wound in the head with a shoe, wounding him severely.

John Greig, a Greek sailor, was arrested by a Deputy Marshal on a charge of stabbing Capt. Richmond, of the bark Sunshine, on which vessel he was employed. He was held for examination by Commissioner Osborn.

Yesterday morning a fracas occurred in East Eleventh-street, near First-avenue, between Edward McMahon and John Knapp, of No. 220 East Eleventh-street. Knapp struck McMahon on the head with an old sword, inflicting a severe wound.

Yesterday morning John Moore, of No. 438 West Forty-third-street, quarreled at No. 619 West Thirty-third-street with Samuel Walker, a colored man. Walker struck Moore on the head with a bar of iron, injuring him seriously. Moore was taken to his home and Walker escaped.

At 7½ o'clock yesterday evening, car No. 38, of the Broadway and University-place line, ran into car No. 125, of the Eighth-avenue line, at the crossing of the front platform of the Eighth-avenue car, and severely injuring John Smith, the driver, and Thomas Murphy, one of the passengers.

Three sailors, Ole Sjursen, cook, Jacob Rasmussen and Johannes Horbjornser were arrested for desertion from the Norwegian steamer St. Olaf and taken before Commissioner Osborn yesterday. They stated that their boarding-house keeper induced them to desert, and they were willing to go to work again.

Patrolmen Thos. Fleming and Wm. H. Irwin, Tenth Precinct; John Gallagher, Twenty-eighth Precinct; Thomas Jones and Daniel D. Carpenter, Fifteenth Precinct; Wm. F. Schuyler, Thirteenth Precinct, and Wm. Leslie, Sixteenth Precinct, were dismissed the Department by the Board of Police yesterday.

BROOKLYN.

Capt. George M. Sangster, of No. 184 Rodney-street, has been missing since July 3.

One of the chief attractions at Prospect Park now is the mimic yachting on the lake.

Assessor Leich has determined to reduce the revenue force, now that the illicit whisky business is broken up.

On Sunday night, sneak-thieves stole $20 worth of carpenters' tools from the new school-house, corner of Hoyt and Prendeus streets.

Wm. Lawler, residing at No. 64 Columbia-place, fell from the roof of his house on Sunday, and was impaled on a rail fence below, causing instant death.

Yesterday morning, Edward Newman, laborer, aged fifty-seven years, while digging a cellar in North Fifth-street, E. D., had his leg broken by the falling of a large stone.

Sunday evening three boys stepped on a Powers-street car, and while the conductor, Wm. Jones, was in the act of collecting the fares, one of the boys snatched 85 from him and ran off.

Yesterday morning, Christian Hamilehle, of No. 470 Atlantic-avenue, fell from the second story window of his residence to the sidewalk and broke his leg. He was taken to Long Island College Hospital.

Andrew Black, an ex-clerk in the Controller's office, and John McGlinn were arrested yesterday on a charge of robbing Daniel Hughes' liquor-store, corner of Clymer-street and Myrtle-avenue.

The Health Officer's report for last week shows: Small-pox cases reported, 12; typhoid fever, 8; diphtheria, 1; number of burial permits granted, 426; birth returns received, 61; marriage returns received, 65.

On Sunday evening, James Pryor, one of the Battle-row gang, struck Edward Schmaderbeck, a beer brewer of Maujer-street, on the head with a heavy slung, inflicting a serious wound. Pryor was arrested.

The Mayor, Controller and Auditor met at noon, yesterday, and appointed Mr. Heman M. Wheeler, of the Twentieth Ward; Mr. Franklin Woodruff, of the Third Ward, and Robert D. Benedict, of the Twentieth Ward, a Board of Elections.

The suits in the contested assessment cases, for repairing Montague and other streets, have been discontinued, and Justice Tappan yesterday made an order awarding to the respective parties their costs, to be paid by the city.

LONG ISLAND.

The Board of Education have decided to issue $2,500 in bonds for the purchase of a site for the new school-house.

John Samuels, of Oyster Bay, was struck by a Long Island Railroad locomotive on Saturday night and killed.

It is proposed to establish a parade ground and rifle range on the Creed farm, so take the place of that at East New-York, where there is insufficient room.

Yesterday, Mayor De Bevoise, of Long Island City, appointed John B. Madden Corporation Counsel, vice A. G. Stevens, and Alexander Moran, Commissioner of Public Works, vice Geo. W. Williams.

The examination in the case of Mrs. Williams and John Owens, the former charged with attempting to murder Amos Williams, and the latter with threatening to poison her, was concluded before Recorder Parcells yesterday. They were committed for trial before the City Court.

Yesterday morning the police of Long Island City captured Minnie Waters and another girl named Bigsby, while escaping from Blackwell's Island. They were being assisted by five men in a boat named R. B. Burnett, No. 2. The men were locked up and the women were sent back.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The July Term of the County Court and Court of Sessions for Westchester County commenced at White Plains, yesterday morning, before Hon. S. D. Gifford, County Judge, and Justices of Sessions Solkman and Howe.

A barn, belonging to Col. G. Lyons, at Woodstock, was nearly destroyed by fire about 2 o'clock Sunday morning. A prompt arrival of firemen prevented a total destruction of the property. Loss estimated at $2,000. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday the body of a male child was found in the water near Stapleton Dock, wrapped up in a table cloth.

Today the Committee of Assessments of Edgewater will meet at Stapleton for the purpose of hearing complaints.

NEW-JERSEY.

A new bridge is to be built across the Assanpunk Creek at Monmouth-street, Trenton.

An ice-water fountain has been started in front of the City Hall at Trenton, at the expense of the city.

A child of William H. Richards, residing at No. 137 Newton-street, Newark, was run over yesterday morning by a loaded wagon, and instantly killed.

John Kennedy was yesterday sentenced to the County Work-house for ninety days, for throwing stones at the Simpson M. E. Church on Sunday, while intoxicated.

A man named Gunard, in charge of a liquor-store belonging to Mr. Maggie, at Crawford, was fatally burned by the explosion of a kerosene-lamp on Saturday evening, and died on Sunday night.

Michael Flemming, a hatter, residing in Newark, attempted to commit suicide on Sunday morning, by severing the arteries of his left arm with a pair of scissors. He was removed to St. Michael's Hospital, and will probably recover.

The body of a man named William Dezy, a farm-laborer of Mr. Augustus Cutler, Morristown, was found on Sunday morning at a field of Mr. Cutler's in an advanced stage of decomposition. Dezy had been missing since the 24 inst. An inquest was held, and a verdict of death from unknown causes was returned.

Lefebre Garrabrants, convicted of the murder of Ransom P. Sarrouche, at Paterson, in December last, and sentenced to be hanged on Friday, but whose sentence was commuted by the Court of Pardons to imprisonment for life, was yesterday removed to Trenton, and was taken away by Deputy Sheriff Townsend.

An unknown man was struck and instantly killed while walking on the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad near Plainfield, yesterday morning, by the locomotive of the 8 o'clock train from New-York. Deceased was about fifty years old, and was dressed in a checked flannel shirt, blue pants, black hat, and low shoes without stockings.

THE FRENCH DEMONSTRATION.

Meeting and Parade of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards Citizens.—They Manifest their Loyalty to the French Republic.

The natives of Elsass and Lorraine, who are now residing in this City and vicinity, yesterday manifested loyalty to the French Republic by meeting at Irving Hall and a procession through Broadway down to the French Consulate, in Seventeenth-street, where it halted for the purpose of signalling each of the natives of Elsass and Lorraine as wished to retain their original nationality as French citizens, to take the necessary steps for that purpose. The procession was headed by the band of the Garde Lafayette, which was followed by that company, numbering about forty men in uniform, under the command of Capt. Lee. The line was preceded by the members of the New-York Association of the natives of Elsass and Lotraine, with large numbers of their brethren from Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, Westchester County, and more distant points. They numbered about fifteen hundred men, and marched in solid column. Several children were in the procession, each of the latter carrying a colored badge, in most of which bore in gold letters the names of the two provinces represented. Mr. Fortwangler, the President of the Association, acted as Grand Marshal.

Several French and American flags were borne in the procession. The Russian Aid Society carried a heavy bi-colored banner, with massive gold fringe, presented to the Society by the French residents of this City. At the Astor House the procession was viewed by the Apache chiefs.

As the column neared Bowling-green the band struck up the "Marseillaise." The Garden Lafayette drew up on the east side of Whitehall-street, while the rear of the column formed in line opposite the French Consulate, from which the tricolor was conspicuously displayed. Mr. Fortwengler mounted the steps of the Consulate and briefly addressed his countrymen in the French language, congratulating them on the patriotism exhibited by so large a number of the citizens, and saying that no many as were present, the signing of the papers would be performed today only by a committee. He closed with the sentiment, "Vive la France," which was echoed by the assembly in an enthusiastic shout.

In answer to the address M. De la Forest, Consul-General of France, said how deeply he was touched by the noble impression of fidelity to the mother country just uttered by M. Fortwengler on behalf of the Committee. It would be a gratifying duty for him to transmit to the Government of the Republic the resolutions of the Frenchmen from the East, who reside in New-York.

The Committee then entered the office of the Consul, M. De la Forest, and had their names inscribed in a blank form, of which the following is a translation:

TREATY OF THE 10TH OF MAY AND 11TH OF DECEMBER, 1871.

On the ——— day of ——— appeared personally before me ———, to me well known, who was born at ——— in the ——— of ———, and who, in virtue of the articles of the treaty of the 10th day of May and the additional agreement of the 11th of December, 1871, elects as his nationality the French Republic. He intends to go to reside at ———.

A. J. DE LA FOREST, Consul-General.

The other natives of Elsass and Lorraine in this City will enroll their names as it may suit their convenience.

After the ceremony at the Consulate, the line was again formed and the procession passed up Broadway to the armory of the Garde Lafayette, where, after taking lunch, the procession dispersed.

General Sessions Notes—Sentences by the Recorder.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Ellen Carlock was sent to the Penitentiary for a year, for stabbing Frederick Humbert with a penknife, on the 3d inst. John McCarthy, for brutally assaulting a little girl, Annie Fry, was sent to State Prison for five years, with hard labor.

John Williams plead guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison.

John C. McClane, a Third-avenue conductor, was arraigned for stealing a watch from Joseph J. Bogel, while the latter was riding in his car on the night of the 20th ult. The prisoner said he found the watch and concealed it in the depot, because he did not know who it belonged to, for six months' imprisonment.

Thomas Bell, a repulsive-looking man, who keeps a policy shop in Thirteenth street, was convicted of an assault on a little girl named Adele Gillett. He was sentenced to State Prison for five years, with hard labor.

Michael Kelly, Thomas Regney and Michael Kelis were tried on a charge of riotous conduct. The case was one growing out of the late working men's strikes. On the 24th of June Kelly and Kelis were in Stutes' planing-mill at Sixty-fifth-street and First-avenue, not being employed there, and when asked to leave they refused until the men employed there stopped work and joined the strike. Accordingly to the evidence of the officer who arrested them, one of the prisoners was throwing the belts off the wheels to stop the machinery. They were arrested, and on the way to the Station-house, Kelis passed to Regney a pair of brass knuckles. This was all Regney's proven connection with the case, and he was discharged. The other two were found not guilty, under instructions from the Court.

The Jersey City Police Commissioners.

Yesterday afternoon the entire police force of Jersey City was called together in the drill-room of the First Precinct, by order of the Police Commissioners. The men were then addressed by Commissioner Marmus, who said that the Board had been given to understand that, in view of the proposed attempt to force them out of office, some of the men had used threats of personal vengeance, and shown signs of insubordination. This could not be allowed. The men were still under their control, and would probably remain so, at least for some time. He demanded that the men should quietly attend to their duty. Chief McWilliams made similar remarks, after which the men were returned to their precincts.

The Alleged Poisoning of Annette Anderson.

Application was made, yesterday, before Justice Tappen, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, Brooklyn, to have Mrs. Sarah A. Anderson and Dr. Lucius B. Irish admitted to bail. The parties are now jointly indicted for having caused the death by poisoning of Edward O. Anderson, the husband of Mrs. Anderson, in April last. The affidavits of the two prisoners were read, in which they assert their innocence. The Judge reserved his decision, and the prisoners were remanded to jail.

The Meat We Eat.

On Sunday evening a man was observed driving a sick cow along Fifth-avenue, belaboring the poor beast with a large club. Mr. Barrett, Superintendent, and an officer of the Society, arrested the man, who stated that he was going to have the cow killed at a slaughter-house in Forty-sixth-street, East River. The animal was much diseased and scarcely able to walk. An order for her destruction was procured from the owner, and instead of going to the slaughter-house and from thence to market as food, the carcass was sent to the rendering-dock.

Fatal Accident.

An unknown man, about forty years of age, having dark brown hair, and dressed in dark coat and pants, with black felt hat, and wearing slippers, attempted to get on an emigrant-car attached to a dummy engine of the Hudson River Railroad, which was passing the corner of Jane and West streets. He had a bilge-keel and fell under the cars. The wheels passed over his head, completely severing it from the body. The trunk and head were sent to the Morgue.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY—Held by Blatchford, 57 Nassau-street.—In the matter of Adolphus E. Goodrow; John S. Bankes and Frederick T. Opperman; 3478. Daniel W. Pierson vs. Walter Jones; 3508. In the matter of Julius Deitsch vs.